Three Sections 40 Pages

SATURDAY NIGHT

10¢

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1887 | "THE PAP... WHILE..." | TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 16, 1927 | GENERAL SECTION 1 to 16 | FINANCIAL SECTION 17 to 28 | WOMEN'S SECTION 29 to 40

Archives Branch Ottawa Ont. Dec 31/26/27

The FRONT PAGE

Peddling Degrees in Canada

The attention of SATURDAY NIGHT has been called to the fact that the "People's National University" of Atlanta, Georgia, whose operations have been subject to severe criticism in the United States, is peddling degrees and diplomas in Canada. Briefly it should be said that the institution is no more entitled to be called a University than an out-house is to be called a sky-scraper. One field of its active operations is Western Ontario, but probably it is engaged in duping the vain or the unwary in various other parts of this country. Its president is one, Dr. Jay D. Bradley, popularly known in Georgia as "Doc" Bradley, and he has associated with him several gentry, also "Docs" and "Revs.," who have become notorious in connection with the diploma industry in the United States.

A few months ago the "People's National University" acquired the business of the notorious "Lincoln Jefferson University" of Indiana, run by two Episcopal clergymen, Rev. J. F. B. Walker of LaPorte, Ind., and Rev. A. W. Slade of Valparaiso, Ind., as a side-line in connection with their parish duties. The circumstances of the transfer were interesting. The American Medical Association caught the "Lincoln-Jefferson University" (the premises of which were confined to the homes of its two proprietors) selling medical degrees in Japan and India, and exposed the transactions. The Bishop of Indiana immediately took action to stop such nefarious practices in his diocese, and the "University" suspended operations, but found a rescuer in "Doc" Bradley. An organization was formed at Atlanta, Ga., known as the "National Association of Colleges and Universities," with Rev. Mr. Walker as President, J. F. Watson, LL.D., as Vice-President, and Bradley as treasurer. This holding concern took over the "Lincoln-Jefferson" business, incorporated it with Bradley's enterprise, "The People's National University," and also formed an affiliation with the "School of Oratory" of which Watson is president.

Since then the merged institutions have been merrily carrying on, selling degrees and diplomas in theology, music, philosophy, pedagogy, arts, oratory, and other subjects. In view of recent experiences it does not advertise degrees in medicine on this continent, but it is alleged that the peddling of such degrees in India and other Asiatic countries has not yet been checked. The operations of these institutions were exposed in the columns of the Chicago "Daily News" last January by one of its staff writers, Claude C. Pike. "The People's National University" it appears works on a correspondence and also a cash basis. For instance, its syllabus points out that an earned "D.D." degree may be obtained for $100, plus other expenses, which bring it up to about $135. The "Th.B." (Bachelor of Theology) degree seems to be regarded as a more luxurious endowment and costs $150 and fees. The institution claims a Faculty Membership of 700, a total enrollment of 66,000, "graduates" to the number of 14,000, and—this is the finest touch of all,—"total assets of more than $12,000,000."

Inasmuch as the "University" operated in one dingy office in the Austell Building at Atlanta until last summer, when it removed to the study of "Doc" Bradley's home, the claim as to assets seems extraordinary, to say the least, but it must employ a good many stenographers on its "faculty." The acquirement of the "plant" of the "Lincoln-Jefferson University of Indiana" does not seem to have entailed an enlargement of premises. Bradley seems to be a Napoleon of the degree-peddling business, for he mentions affiliations with several other "universities" and "schools" that do not appear in the lists of Standard Educational institutions in the United States. The two leading universities of his State are the University of Georgia, located at Athens, and Mercer University, located at Macon. In letters to a Canadian enquirer, the authorities of these institutions repudiate the "P. N. U." and state that it is not entitled to academic status.

For the past four years the postal authorities at Washington have, it is alleged, been endeavoring to "get" the enterprising Bradley for misuse of the mails, but have been handicapped by the fact that the class of persons who buy degrees will not prosecute. They wish either to conceal their folly or enjoy the privilege of flaunting degrees secured by a trivial correspondence course, backed by cash payments. It should be added that one of the baits held out by Bradley is that his diplomas make no mention of the fact that the "People's National University" operates on a correspondence basis. One of the touching bits on its syllabus is "Our Slogan: Democracy in Education."

So far as can be learned the degrees which have been sold in Canada are confined to Divinity and the Arts. It is difficult of belief that any clergyman should take pleasure in floating about with a "D.D." or a "Th.B." attached to his name which was obtained in that way, but such honors are finding a market in Ontario, as the newest and most democratic brand of "M.A.'s". We should advise Canadians who discover their acquaintances suddenly blossoming out with letters after their names to find out where the honors came from.

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The Georgian Bay Canal Fiasco

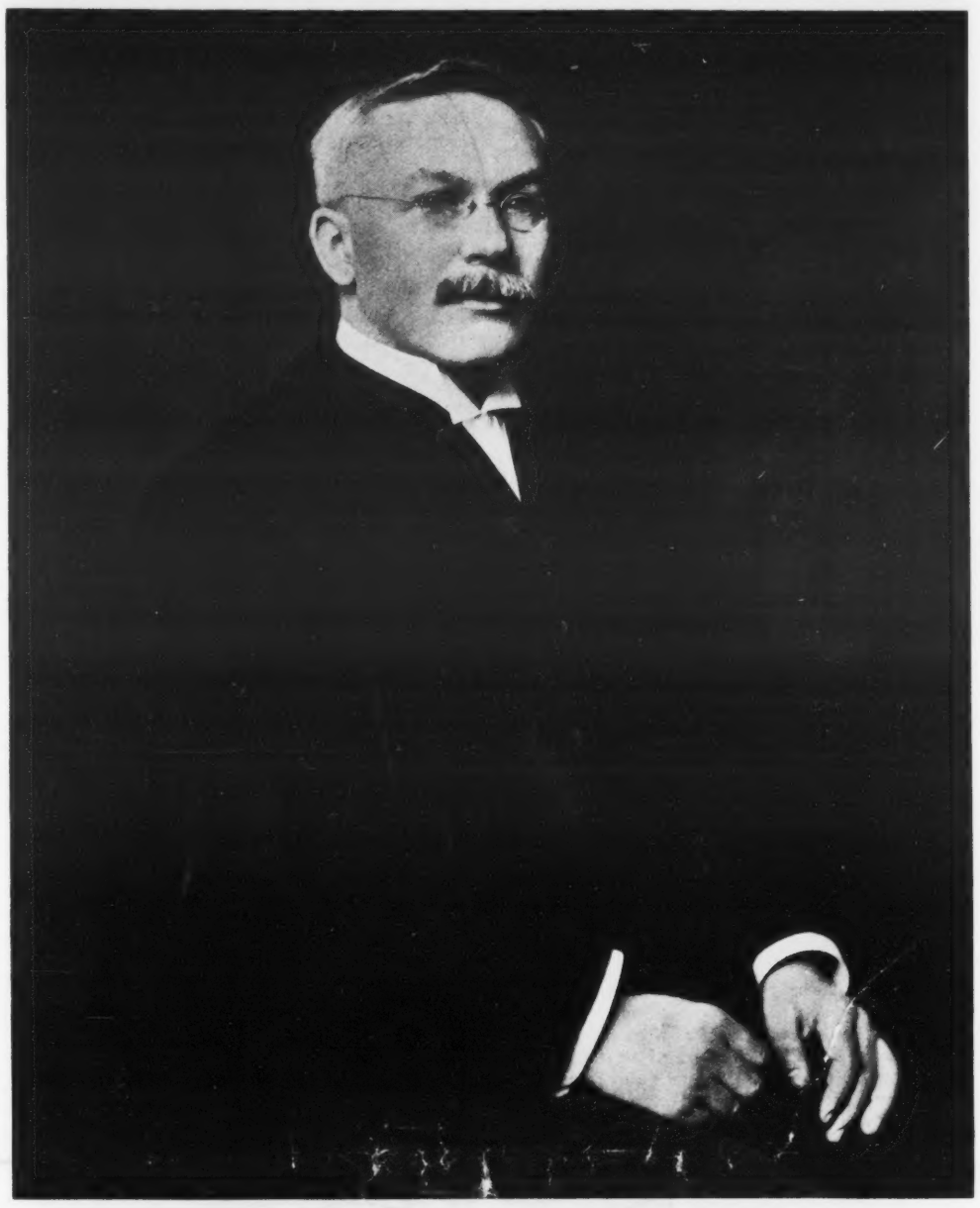
The attempt of the Sifton interests to obtain a renewal of an old charter for a canal connecting Georgian Bay with the Ottawa River via the French River and Lake Nipissing got short shrift before the parliamentary committee to which it had been sent by the House of Commons. Parliamentary supporters of the measure on the committee were left without an argument, and the lobbyists were utterly confounded when Colonel Dubuc, chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, presented the results of expert investigations as to the feasibility of the project. The first of these investigations was made years ago, when agitation for the construction of the canal was very active in North Bay and the district which stood to benefit, not so much by the canal itself, but by the money which would be spent in construction work. Colonel Dubuc's facts show that never at any time since its inception was the plan feasible, and leading citizens of Northern Ontario came to a realization thereof long ago. The folly of the project was exposed in several articles in SATURDAY NIGHT at least fifteen years ago, and was, if we remember rightly, the subject of a series of resolutions by the Boards of Trade in Ontario, which had become alarmed at the wasteful expenditures in connection with public works that had marked the pre-war years in Canada.

A canal crossing the height of land which at certain seasons would need to have water pumped a considerable height to fill one of its most important locks, could never become an economic grain route. Moreover it was clear from the outset that apart from this difficulty, the crooked nature of the only available route would make conditions very hazardous for large grain carriers and that the increased cost of insurance would over-balance any economies that might result from a shorter route from Sault Ste. Marie to Montreal. Any Western editors and members who in the recent controversy were honest in their support of the canal were obviously ignorant of the physical drawbacks to the project, and had been hurrahed into support by interests whose primary aim was graft.

All really acquainted with the situation were well aware that the canal could and would never be built, and that the attempt to revive the charter was based solely on a desire to obtain, at the expense of the public, power resources to which little thought was given twenty years ago, but which have since become enormously valuable.

Now that there is no hope of a renewal of the charter, it is said that a demand for "compensation" will be made. Compensation for what? If there had ever been anything valid in the project the original owners of the charter had a chance to make a start years ago, but were quite obviously willing to let it die. It is quite true that twenty years ago Sir Robert Perks, a very eminent lay Wesleyan, like Sir Clifford Sifton, acquired the charter as a speculation, but the claim that he or his friends spent vast sums on it is nonsense. Any money that was spent was used in finding out that as an economic project the charter was worthless. Probably Sir Robert, a very acute man, knew that from the outset. He had made his money as a contractor, constructing vast engineering works in many parts of the world. He hoped to make money out of the construction work if it were embarked on, with the people and government of Canada holding the bag. When he saw that the scheme was hopeless his charter became so much waste paper.

If Canada had compensated everyone who has obtained charters for public enterprises which turned out to be worthless, she would indeed have been a financial wreck long ere this. The bill for lobbyists alone would have been pretty steep and there would have been no money left for legitimate public development.



HUGH A. ROBSON, K.C.

Recently chosen as leader of the Liberal party in Manitoba in succession to ex-Premier Hon. Mr. Norris. Mr. Robson has had a most distinguished legal career. For two years (1910-2) he was a Justice of the Court of King's Bench and later Public Utilities Commissioner of Manitoba in which capacity he rendered able service. He was born at Barrow-in-Furness, England, in 1871, and at the age of 11 came to Canada with his parents, who settled in the Regina district. He started his career as an office boy in a Regina law office. Subsequently he studied for the legal profession and was called to the Bar in 1892. He practised at Regina, then capital of the Northwest Territories until 1899, when he went to Winnipeg to join the legal department of the C.P.R. under Sir James Aikens. For the past quarter of a century he has been one of the most prominent figures of the Manitoba Capital.

Miss Macphail Twists the Lion's Tail

The Toronto "Globe," tolerant of all who claim to have a zeal in "well-doing," has been long suffering with regard to the vagaries of Miss Agnes MacPhail, the merry Mormon maiden who represents South Grey in the House of Commons. But clearly the lady can go too far. Once in a month of Sundays she says something intelligent, but not oftener. Quite recently she wrote a circular letter to the school children of her constituency, in which the only accurate statements were the revelations that she had had some "nice maple sugar" at her birthday party, and that the gardener of the House of Commons, kindly soul, kept her supplied with roses. For the rest of it the letter was a tirade of ignorant abuse against Great Britain for the treatment of the Chinese, interlarded with kind words for Soviet Russia, which has evidently become Miss MacPhail's spiritual home.

Now it so happens that the "Globe" can speak with more authority on Chinese matters than most newspapers anywhere; because one of its proprietors, Rev. Robert Jaffray, was for many years a distinguished Presbyterian missionary in China. Consequently when it says that Miss MacPhail's letter is "a specious tissue of half-truths and untruths, and a despicable attempt to misrepresent and discredit Great Britain and British policy in the eyes of school children," it knows whereof it speaks. The letter represents Great Britain as blackguardly and villainous in all her dealings with China, and it is evident that Miss MacPhail does not know the meaning of the word "factory," as used in China. She imagines that it means a manufacturing establishment like a shoe factory instead of a trading post like Moose Factory, the term "factory" having been so used not only by the Hudson's Bay Company but by British Trading concerns in the East for two centuries. In Chinese native factories child labor is an abuse, and Miss MacPhail misuses language to try and make it appear that the British are the authors of these cruelties.

Miss MacPhail is evidently so full of red hate against Britain that she cannot speak the truth on matters where her motherland is concerned. Her reference to the deplorable Opium war of 1840 is the most distorted conceivable. She first of all deals with the horrors of opium as a diet, compared presumably with maple sugar, and then declares that Britain tried to make its use legal in China. Even her friend, John S. Ewart, who has lately written a pamphlet on the subject to feed his grouch against British connection, could correct her on that point. She also gives the authority of a member of parliament to the whopping untruth that the Boxer rebellion was caused by Britain's insisting on desecrating Chinese graveyards. No wonder the wrath of the "Globe," which has first-hand information on these matters, is roused against Miss MacPhail, and it states the case very mildly when it says: "She is in her wrong place as a representative of Canada in the Dominion Parliament." Even before her most recent attempt to pervert Canadian youth and poison the wells of knowledge, that was pretty obvious.

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Epidemic Should be Probed

On every ground of public policy, a full and exhaustive enquiry should be held, at the earliest practicable moment, into Montreal's typhoid epidemic, its origin and the steps that have been taken to cope with it. To say that there is widespread uneasiness and concern over the whole matter is to understate the case. For one thing, there is a very general idea that the epidemic is a good deal more extensive than would appear from the published figures—that is to say, that all the cases are not being reported to the Health Department. Then there is good ground for believing that the Health Department did not, prior to the outbreak, at any rate, receive the support that it should have received from the municipal authorities, that is to say, from the civic executive. For example, some few years ago, the bacteriologist for the city of Montreal died, and no successor to him has been appointed, although the city is the proud possessor of a fully-equipped laboratory which, untenanted by any bacteriologist, is just about as useful as a white elephant. The Health Department has thus not had the requisite technical assistance such as would have enabled it to forestall the danger. It has not been adequately staffed and (in general terms) it has not received the support for which it had a right to look. A trained bacteriologist ought to be appointed immediately, and the milk inspection staff ought to be largely augmented.

There is no fault to be found with the provisions of By-law No. 891, known as the Milk By-law. Its object is to ensure to the citizens a supply of wholesome milk from disease-free cows, and its provisions, if properly enforced, are admirably designed to attain that object. But they have not been properly enforced, and "hence these tears". In addition to the loss of life, and all the suffering attributable to the epidemic, the financial loss due to it may well run into millions of dollars. In this connection, there is not only the effect on the cream and milk trade to be considered, but also the very probable curtailment on a large scale of the tourist traffic which has meant so much to the city of Montreal, and the Province of Quebec of late years.

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The Milk and Water Issues

Had the civic authorities of Montreal been more zealous with regard to "milk", and less zealous with regard to "water", the city's reputation would stand a good deal higher today than it does. The police scandal, the theatre disaster, the water deal, the typhoid epidemic—all these things are not likely to occur under good civic government, unless such government is dogged by quite singular ill fortune. However, the city's executive committee does not seem overmuch perturbed. Alderman Brodeur, its chairman, who, in connection with the water deal, dismissed as irrelevant any reference to the fact that the property the city was acquiring for $14,000,000 had been sold, a few weeks previously, for more than $4,000,000 less than that sum, has distinguished himself by disclaiming the idea that there is a typhoid epidemic at all. The Alderman, in fact, seems to belong to the order of those who (as Kipling says) if their own front door is shut, will swear the whole world's warm.

It is satisfactory to know that the Montreal Board of Trade is not going to let the egregious water deal go through, if it can help it. It has forwarded a letter to Premier Taschereau, in his capacity as Attorney-General, requesting him formally to give his authorization for the entering of an action in the Supreme Court to halt the consummation of the purchase by the city. Mr. Taschereau, some time ago, wrote the Board of Trade to the effect that, if it wished his authorization to take such an action, he would give it. It is believed that the action will be started as soon as the Attorney-General's formal authorization is received. The Board of Trade has authorized its council to call for public subscriptions to defray the costs of the action, but so many offers and assurances of financial support have been received from public-spirited citizens, of their own motion, that the council has little doubt of its ability to finance the action. It should be mentioned—and the fact is not without its own significance—that the Montreal Board of Trade invited the Montreal Chambre de Commerce to co-operate with it in taking these legal proceedings, but the latter body is not disposed to associate itself with the Board of Trade in that manner. Hon. Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, has announced that he does "not see any necessity for an enquiry of any kind." "There is nothing," he went on to say, "to warrant an investigation. For my part, the company has been bought in the proper way, and will, in so far as I can assure it, stay bought." The tide of argument beats in vain against such a rock of obstinacy as this attitude betokens. But we shall see what we shall see.

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New Faces For Old at San Quentin

It is interesting to learn that at San Quentin prison they manage to keep well abreast of the mode. Lately the surgery in that institution has been turned into a beauty parlor whereto resident convicts whose faces are their misfortune repair and are repaired. This all followed upon the amazing experience of John Ryan, described as a Los Angeles burglar and a "two time loser", who pleaded with the authorities on the eve of his release that the possession of a cauliflower ear, squinting eyes, a mashed nose and a seared face precluded all possibility of his "going straight". It is gratifying to record that his plea fell on kindly ears and the prison surgeon took him in hand. With cartilage removed from Ryan's ear, his nose was built up. Then the usual scientific face-lifting treatment was given and ten days later, we are told, Ryan walked through the prison yard unrecognized by his fellows. Two other convicts also benefitted in a like fashion, and now there are no less than twenty-two applications for similar treatment on file.

There is no doubt that Ryan could claim literally that San Quentin had made a new man out of him, and if his change of countenance brought about a permanent change of heart, none would deny that it was an experiment worth while. And there is nothing particularly fantastic about the idea. Clothes have been said to make the man and surely a well-tailored face would not be without its beneficial effect on the morale. There are many men, not all

convicts by any means, who have felt that they have been seriously handicapped in society by a "down-at-the-heels" cast of countenance and could they but remold their features to their hearts' desire are positive they would be able to do bigger and better things for the world.

At any rate, San Quentin has made an interesting departure in the rehabilitation of criminals, and it may well be that this especial method will prove more efficacious in making the convict a normal member of society than either lectures or radio-concerts. Undoubtedly there will be certain rogues who will obtain the treatment only for the purpose of appearing unrecognizable to the police of their native locality, and it might be suggested as a preventative of this, that the prison authorities post a warning to the effect that all facially-uplifted prisoners who do not "go straight" on release will be punished on their recapture by a further session in the surgery whence they will finally emerge with the full complement of their earlier unlovely features, and with perhaps an extra mole or wart thrown in for generous measure.

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Canadian Wins Prize Novel Contest

Winning a ten thousand dollar prize for a novel is a rare distinction at any time, but Miss Mazo de la Roche, of Toronto enjoys special honor in that the prize was offered by the "Atlantic Monthly," a journal with high standards of literary excellence. Out of novels submitted by 1,200 competitors from the United States, Great Britain and other lands, the judges chose "Jalna" as best meeting their views of what a novel should be. This book, which will be published in the autumn for American readers by Little, Brown & Company, Boston, and by the MacMillan Company of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, for the Canadian public, has an Ontario setting, a fact which will draw added interest to it in Canada.

This is the fourth novel written by Miss de la Roche. "Explorers of the Dawn," her first book, was published in 1922. "Possession," a tale of the Niagara fruit belt, followed in 1924, and "Delight" was published last year. "Low Life," which won the prize offered by the Daughters of the Empire for the best one-act play of the year, was published in 1925. This one-act play also won a prize given by the Montreal branch of the Canadian Authors' Association and it was given its first presentation at a private production in Toronto recently, where it achieved a real success. Another one-act play, "Come True", will be produced at Hart House Theatre in the near future. Miss de la Roche has also contributed short stories and articles to other prominent American magazines. One of these stories was afterwards dramatized and played on Broadway.

Though a Canadian, commentators on Miss de la Roche's work are most interested in the fact that her ancestry draws from three sources, French, Irish and English. She is descended from a paternal ancestor who belonged to an old French Royalist family which had to leave France for Ireland at the time of the Revolution. One member, not so lucky, was guillotined. Her grandfather was Professor John de la Roche of the University of Baltimore. Her education, according to Miss de la Roche's own account to an interviewer, was "mostly private, with an erratic dash or two into the University of Toronto." She studied painting for a time, with the idea of becoming an illustrator, and even to this day writes on a drawing-board across her knees instead of at a table.

With the addition of royalties and serial rights, this prize is one of the most notable won by a Canadian.

Lines to a Debutante

By Geoffrey W. Cox

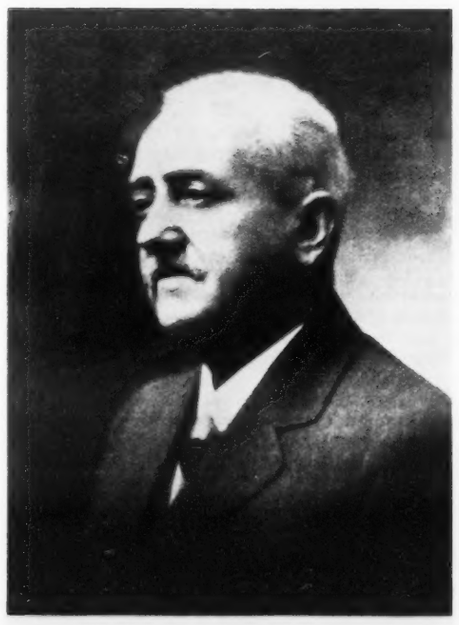
HERE in this quiet place
Lifeless she lies,
"Sunk", with her jaded face
Turned to the skies—
Someone has taken
One more than was wise!

Lift her with tenderness,
Raise her with care,
Drape her slim slenderness
Over a chair—
She will come to
In the chill morning air.

Last night a party
That lasted till day—
Accidents happen
When youth will be gay,
Suddenly, suddenly,
She passed away.

Speak of her jestingly,
Snicker and grin—
Blame her sad state upon
Bootleggers' gin.
At our best parties
The stuff will get in!

Lest her predicament
You, dear, may reach,
Heed you the warning
My ditty would preach:
Who can restore
The lost bloom to the peach?



HON. H. I. TAYLOR, M.B.
Minister of Health in the New Brunswick Government and one of the best known physicians in the province.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "IN PEPSON"

IT IS a moot question whether the most famous person in the world to-day is Lloyd George or Charlie Chaplin, both Englishmen; and perhaps some grumpy Tory shellbacks would add, both actors. A few years ago a great convention of American editors decided that of all living men Lloyd George was the best known from a newspaper standpoint. But though Lloyd George has furnished more front page headlines to the journals of the world than any man living or dead, I am inclined to think that of all contemporaries the individual best known to the greatest number of people of all nationalities is Charlie Chaplin.

It is rather tragic to reflect that one who has contributed to the gaiety of nations in a degree never paralleled, should himself be a sad and more or less lonely figure, suffering acutely under persecution because of what every one who knows him regards as foul slanders. While it is admitted that Chaplin has never shown very much judgment in his matrimonial adventures, there is a sharp reaction of feeling in all artistic circles against the manner in which he has been traduced in connection with his last marriage. The alimony proceedings which occupied much space in certain sensational newspapers a little while back, are believed to have been "framed" by an unscrupulous mother and daughter for the purpose of exacting settlements that were nothing short of blackmail.

Nevertheless, a certain section of the public regards movie actors, especially those of established fame and wealth, as fair game to shoot at, and in many centres of this continent there are groups of self-advertising cranks and fanatics, who see in any outcropping of gossip or slander against a movie star, a chance to gain a little personal glory by demanding the suppression of their films. The mere hint of disgraceful charges started the hue and cry against Chaplin films. Their moral quality was unimpeachable, but it was argued that the mere sight of the comedian with the pathetic eyes and funny walk was injurious to youth. But a sharp reaction has set in. The sentiment of the better elements of the American people was symbolized not long ago in a cartoon by the brilliant craftsman, Boardman Robinson, (a native of Nova Scotia, by the way) which showed "Chaplin the Artist" standing scathless amid a shower of filth.

It was with a knowledge of the depression under which Chaplin, always a man of melancholy temperament, had been suffering, that he was invited as a guest at a supper and entertainment in a Club, to which of all clubs in New York actors, writers and artists most love to resort. And it was pleasant to see the throng of celebrities and near-celebrities rise and cheer when the chairman alluded to the presence among them of "that great artist, Charles Chaplin." The cheering was led by the doyen of the American theatre, John Drew.

Charlie Chaplin, "in person," would never be recognized by those familiar with his pictures on the screen. He is a very neat and immaculate little man, with straight, carefully brushed iron grey hair. He has very bright eyes, beautiful teeth, and one of those countenances which though not handsome are at all times interesting. In bearing he is very retiring and modest, with a gravely pleasant smile, and gives you an honest grip with his firm and delicate hand. The neatness of his feet help to emphasize the contrast with the Chaplin of the screen, but the only suggestion of the latter lies in his walk, for when he crosses a room he takes very short steps and is not as brisk in his movements as short men are apt to be. He was obviously touched by the ovation he received, but said he could not make a speech. He would, however, give his friends an imitation of a Spaniard telling the story. "I should add" he said, "that I do not speak Spanish." Chaplin is, of course, the greatest of living pantomimists, but I was not previously aware that as a speaking comedian he was also inimitably funny. For more than ten minutes he improvised drolly in a language that sounded like Spanish with the most delightful play of facial expression and vivid gesture—never overdone. And presently the theme of his narrative was made apparent through his pantomime. He was describing a bull-fight, and he impersonated the bull, the picadors, the matadors, the languishing ladies worshipping the toreador, the great espada himself kneeling on one knee to administer the coup de grace, and finally this heroic person caught from behind by the bull and tossed over the rampart. Never had his audience seen anything more humorously or more gracefully presented, and later famous actors surrounded him in enthusiastic homage to a master of their craft.

VETERANS GET THEIR INNINGS

One of delights of the New York theatre this winter has been George C. Tyler's presentation of Pinero's famous comedy of the playhouse in the transition period of the nineteenth century, "Trelawney of the Wells." It is obvious that this play, slight as it is in plot, will live longer than many of Pinero's serious emotional dramas, for Pinero, himself originally an actor, has bodied forth all the old-fashioned types of thespians and set them in contrast with the oppressive and prejudiced Victorians of the sixties. In his denouement he presents the foundation of the little Prince of Wales theatre by Marie Wilton (afterwards Lady Bancroft), which revolutionized all standards of production and many customs of the English-speaking stage. In that theatre Pinero was himself trained as a youth and many of the characters are photographic. In Rose Trelawney, who temporarily leaves the stage to get married but cannot endure her new surroundings, he is supposed to have presented Ellen Terry, but the latter's early adventures were much more romantic than those of Rose Trelawney, and I fancy he had in mind a composite picture of Kate Terry, Helen Faucit, Henrietta Hodson, and other noted actresses, who in the nineteenth century married in English society. In this case Rose not only comes back to the stage but brings her lover with her, and in the character of young Gower I think Pinero had in mind the late Sir Squire Bancroft, a young man of good family who deserted his own circle to become an actor, a common enough occurrence nowadays. In the character of the pompous tragedian, James Telfer of the Wells, he is said to have satirized the famous Samuel Phelps of Sadler's Wells—if so, it is a cruel libel because Phelps was not only a very able actor but a gentleman and a scholar. In Mrs. Telfer he has depicted very amusingly and touchingly any tragedy queen of an elder day whose glory had departed, and in Ferdinand Gadd, the conceited leading man of exaggerated methods, he has depicted an eternal type, as is also Gadd's wife, Avonia Bunn, the charming, sensible little woman who does not aspire beyond the glory of playing the fairy prince in the Christmas pantomime. Certain of the characters are easily recognizable; the lovely Imogen Parrott, who establishes the Pantheon Theatre is clearly Marie Wilton, and Tom Wrinch, the penniless youth who is determined to introduce naturalism, not only into acting but into playwriting, is as obviously Tom Robertson, author of "Caste," "School," and many other Victorian comedies which changed the course of the British drama. Even the elder Dion Boucicault is there disguised as the assistant stage manager, O'Dwyer.

For his revival Mr. Tyler, always an enthusiast for good acting, engaged the most distinguished cast that has been seen in a production designed for a run, in our time. Sixteen stars were advertised, and at least ten of them have an authentic claim to that distinction. Thus one saw Wilton Lackaye as the tragedian Telfer, a role that fitted him like a glove, and Henrietta Crossman as Mrs. Telfer, the tragedienne, reduced to the rank of wardrobe mistress, but brave in her humiliation—a beautiful study that moved many to tears. There was John E. Kellerd, a former Shakespearean star in a capital impersonation of Gadd, and Estelle Winwood as an enchanting Avonia Bunn. Other notable impersonations were the gracious Imogen of Pauline Lord, Otto Kruger, as Colpoys, the clown on and off the stage, Rollo Peters in a most distinguished characterization of the playwright, Tom Wrinch, and J. M. Korrigan in the Boucicault role. Helen Gahagan as Rose Trelawney, though beautiful and richly endowed in the matter of personality hardly measured up to her more distinguished associates in artistic expression. But the whole of them made a wonderfully picturesque group of theatrical types.

Names equally famous were found in the group of non-theatrical characters. It was charming to sense the delight and surprise of the audience when a newspaper came off the head of a somnolent gentleman in the second act, and lo and behold it was John Drew playing Vice-Chancellor Sir William Gower. Of all the voices, that of Mr. Drew carried best in the large New Amsterdam Theatre, for he was born in a day when actors were taught how to use their voice to obtain a rich and fine variety of expression; and he is the high comedian par excellence. Hardly less delightful was Effie Shannon as Miss Gower, the prim Victorian spinster. Young Gower, Rose's lover, was played by an attractive young actor, Eric Dressler, hitherto unknown to me, and in minor roles one saw Mrs. Whiffen, the oldest actress on the American stage, and such well-known figures as O. P. Heggie and Lawrence D'Orsay. Verily a noble cast in which the veterans shone.

PLUTARCH'S HEROES SATIRIZED

The play which seemed to be most discussed in New York at the fag end of the winter season was a realistic study of bootleg conditions, entitled "Broadway," but I could not rouse myself to curiosity about it. It would have been difficult to have obtained admission anyway. But public favor is equally warm in the case of an entirely different and more intellectual drama, "The Road to Rome," by Robert Sherwood, editor of the celebrated humorous weekly "Life." Though Mr. Sherwood adopts the Shavian iconoclasm in his treatment of the celebrities of history, it is quite plain that he is no mere imitator, but a man of fresh and original ideas. The manner in which the play rises from satirical persiflage at the outset to a lofty consideration of world issues at the end, gives it cumulative intellectual interest to match the growing suspense which is a most admirable feature of the dramatic development.

The scene is laid at Rome during the most crucial days of the second Punic war, when Rome was in expectation of attack from Hannibal after the sanguinary defeat of the Roman army at Lake Trasimene. Mr. Sherwood manages to have a great deal of sport with Plutarch's heroes, especially the Roman dictator, Quintus Fabius Maximus, whose principles of caution have given a name to certain conceptions of public policy that has endured nearly 2200 years. The cast of characters bristles with immortal names, Hannibal, Scipio, Hasdrubal, and many others, and Mr. Sherwood has not only "telescoped" history to meet dramatic exigencies but has invented a good deal of his own. Hannibal, his hero, was unquestionably one of the greatest military geniuses the world has known, the peer of Napoleon, though one recent expert places Scipio Africanus (a minor character in the play) above them both.

Mr. Sherwood flouts the idea that such a square-headed mediocrity as the cautious Fabius could have downed a genius like Hannibal by sheer patience. The reason given by historians for Hannibal's failure to follow up his victory by an assault on Rome is that he had no siege engines to accomplish his task, and his army was seriously decimated by disease (probably malaria) contracted in the swamps of the Arno. Mr. Sherwood has another explanation much more piquant and interesting from a theatrical standpoint. He suggests that Amytis, the lively Greek wife of the Dictator, bored by her husband's indifference to her, went out to Hannibal's camp and having conquered him by the same wiles that Hera once employed to get her way with Zeus, asked him what sense there was in his vow to destroy Rome, and what good ever came of sacking cities and destroying one's fellowmen. Forthwith Hannibal decided to spare Rome and march away to Capua. Obviously "The Road to Rome" is a fable for to-day. In the guise of a very pleasant and witty entertainment, Mr. Sherwood presents a wholesome and new orientation on the subject of war and holds up to ridicule the sinister folly of the ages involved in the phrase "Vae Victis."

That delightful actress, Jane Cowl, has provided a most skilful and absorbing production, remarkable in the sense of menace that lies back of the brilliant interchanges of wit. Fabius is, of course, a travesty, symbol of all the dullness of the governing classes. Hannibal is idealized and develops a quality of humane introspection, possible in a Grecian but never in a Phoenician dedicated to conquest on the altar of Baal. Through the whole play runs the primordial spirit of Eve as embodied in Amytis. Miss Cowl's characterization of the latter role was criticized as shallow, at the outset, though I fancy some of the newspaper commentators objected to Mr. Sherwood annoying them with such matters as Roman history and modern world policies, when he could have written of boozers and drabs. When I saw it, Miss Cowl's Amytis had grown into a deliciously stimulating symbol of the eternal feminine. Every role in a large cast was well acted. An amusing satire on the Roman matron, the mother of Fabius (Shakespeare's Volumnia in humorous guise) was delightfully acted by Jessie Ralph. The company also included several actors very popular with the Canadian public. Hannibal was portrayed with impressive intellectual power by Philip Merivale and made a magnificent picture—the playwright having been kind enough to overlook the fact that by the time he had opened the road to Rome Hannibal had lost an eye. One of the finest impersonations was the Fabius of that most versatile and distinguished actor, Richie Ling, who never missed the satirical note, yet never lost the sense of the Roman patrician and honored orator. One of the greatest hits of the performance was Barry Jones's performance of Hannibal's ebullient younger brother, Mago, who in his zest for life cannot take war seriously. It is a long time since I have enjoyed an evening in the theatre so much. It is the lot of few writers to strike twelve the first time as has Mr. Sherwood in "The Road to Rome."

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CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS

TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL - - - 171 St. James Street
WINNIPEG - 304 Birks Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK - Room 506, 505 Fifth Avenue
CHICAGO - Hartford Bldg., 8 South Dearborn
LONDON - 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

MILLER MCKNIGHT, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, $4.00.

Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, $7.00. Single Copies 10 cts. All other countries $10.00.

Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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PRICE 10c. A COPY $4.00 A YEAR

Volume 42, No. 22. Whole No. 1779

The New Leader of Manitoba Liberalism

By F. C. Pickwell

ONE of the most encouraging developments connected with the turmoil in Manitoba politics is the decision of former Judge H. A. Robson, K.C., to abide by the judgment of his admirers and accept the succession to Hon. T. A. Norris, who recently retired as leader of the Liberal party. He is the type badly needed in the Manitoba legislature, which has gradually been losing public confidence. This has become so much the case, that Winnipeg daily newspapers now assign their humorous writers to devote rather conspicuous space covering proceedings—and even they seem to find the routine rather dull and tiresome at times. Camouflaged Farmer government, comprising various conglomerate fragments of poorly colored political stripes, has not been such as to bestow over much prestige, dignity, or business intelligence in a province like Manitoba. It is doubtful if the standard of candid statesmanship and aggressive originality has ever been so low as it is at present.

In striking contrast is the record of Mr. Robson, for many years on the bench, and later as the first Public Utilities Commissioner, when his valuable findings, legal judgments and general exercise of common sense, set a precedent in Manitoba which still stands exceptionally high among the people as a whole. The public respected and itinerant promoters feared his verdicts. The Liberal party in Manitoba is to be commended on seeking the right man as leader, rather than in permitting the usual ambitious man to seek the job. It is to be hoped that the electorate generally will display the same degree of intelligence during the next election, and usher in a new era of frank, businesslike administration in Manitoba. During the next few years men of real substance, independence, and above any political hypocrisy, will be badly needed.

Mr. Robson sized up the present situation accurately in his address of acceptance, when he criticized the Bracken government for lack of intelligent application, and said that had courageous measures been applied towards development of the province, Manitoba would not be in the position it is today. "There is no initiative today in the legislative buildings," he said. "The only political intelligence that has been displayed in the last three years is of that sort which has tried to make a balance sheet come out on the right side of profits from sale of liquor." He said that Manitoba could derive its revenue from healthier sources, and at the same time bring about a development that had not been thought of by members of the present government.

JOHN BUCHAN
The famous novelist, historian and publisher, who has been requested to accept the Conservative nomination as member for the Scottish Universities in the House of Commons, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Henry Craik.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER UNDER SUSPICION
Lieut.-Com. Colin Mayers, R.N. (retired) until recently a well known officer in the Submarine Service was arrested in London recently under the Official Secrets Act. The arrest by officers of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard was made at the Euston Station Hotel. Com. Mayers retired from the Navy at his own request some months ago to take up an appointment in the Submarine Department of Vickers Ltd., the shipbuilders and ordnance manufacturers.

Mr. H. A. Robson, K. C., was born in Barrow-in-Furness, England, in 1871, and came to Canada in 1882. His family settled in the Regina district during the troublous days of the rebellion, and he chanced to be a spectator at the trial of Louis Riel. He started as office boy in a Regina law office. Later he attended the Manitoba college, and after leaving articled as a law student with the late D. L. Scott, who later became Chief Justice of Alberta. He was called to the bar at Regina in 1892. After practising his profession for seven years he came to Winnipeg and joined the legal department of the Canadian Pacific Railway under Sir James Aikins.

In 1896 he had been appointed deputy attorney-general of the Northwest Territories. Shortly after his arrival in Winnipeg he became a member of the legal firm headed by Sir James Aikins, where he continued until appointed a judge of the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba in 1910. Two years later he was chosen by Sir Rodmond Roblin as Public Utilities Commissioner of the province. The legislation creating this position had been passed by the Roblin government.

In this position he rendered incalculable service to Manitoba in eliminating high pressure sales promotions, and set a happy precedent in Western Canada. He also adjudicated on a number of important and contentious issues with unusual satisfaction. One of his early decisions under the Public Utilities Act was in connection with the distribution of power dispute between the city and the Winnipeg Electric Railway. The judgment handed down settled the question of the joint use of poles, underground cables and conduits in connection with power distribution. He was also a member of the telephone commission, which existed at the time of the Roblin government. Under his guidance the contentious issues which had developed between 1909 and 1914 were practically settled.

Mr. Robson later resigned as commissioner to become chief counsel for the Union Bank of Canada, and remained in that position until the Royal-Union amalgamation in 1925. He then entered private practice and is now a member of the firm of Wilson, Robson, Hamilton and Campbell.

Scion of Noted Canadian Family Dead

ENGLISH newspapers record the recent death of Lieut.-Colonel Henry George Lefroy, of "Beechdene," Lower Bourne, Sussex, at the age of 80 years. He had been more or less an invalid ever since an internal operation last summer, but was only seriously ill for about three weeks. He had many relatives in Canada.

The deceased gentleman was the elder son of General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., and Mrs. Lefroy, and was born in Toronto, Canada, on February 21st, 1847. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Colonel Lefroy went to England at a very early age, and was educated at Rugby. On May 1st, 1867, he obtained, by purchase, a commission in the old 44th Regt. (now 1st Essex Regt.), having previously been drilled with the Militia at Toronto. He served with his regiment in India, Burma, and Ireland, and saw active service in the second part of the Burmese Expedition. After twenty years' service with the same regiment, he retired, owing to ill-health, with the rank of Major, and on retirement was given the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. It was, in those days, not possible to exchange into another regiment, and as Col. Lefroy was unable, for health reasons, to remain in India, where his regiment was stationed, he retired. He remained on the reserve of officers and served at the Depot of his Regiment, at Warley, Essex, during the South African War. He was also, during part of the Great War, a recruiting officer at Southend-on-Sea.

Having previously qualified as a barrister, Colonel Lefroy, on retiring from the Army, practised for a short time on the Western Circuit, in Somerset. After this he was for 21 years Assistant Superintendent to the Horse Depot of the Great Western Railway, in London, and at Birmingham. In 1912, at the age of 65, he retired altogether, and went to live at "Beechdene," where he died.

He was married on July 20th, 1881, to Miss Blanche Maria Wynne, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wynne, of Abergele, Denbighshire, North Wales, and his wife passed away in 1918. He leaves two daughters, of whom the elder, Mrs. Edgcumbe, wife of Captain Piers Edgcumbe, late of the R.A.S.C., resides at "Beechdene," and Mrs. Knyvett, the younger daughter, is the wife of Captain J. S. Knyvett, of the Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Colonel Lefroy was keenly interested in the work of the British Legion, and was a member of the Committee of The Bourne branch. He was also a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member, and on one occasion Master, of the Worshipful Company of Poulterers. He was a cousin of the late Professor Harold Lefroy, whose scientific research work gained for him an honored name, and whose death, in tragic circumstances whilst carrying out an experiment in his laboratory at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, provoked widespread expressions of regret. Captain C. Maxwell Lefroy, Lord of the Manor of Crondall, is also a cousin of the deceased gentleman. Colonel Lefroy led an active life, and loved to be in the open air. He was very fond of walking and of most kinds of sport. Golf and hockey were among his sporting interests, and he also attended meets of the Aldershot Beagles. Keenness and thoroughness characterized all his doings, and his infallible cheerfulness and great sense of humor had endeared him to a very large circle of friends. On March 15th he was laid to rest, beside his wife, in Frensham Churchyard.

The Passing Show

ENIGMA PROGRESSIVE

All life is a series of puzzles
Whose sum is not reckoned.
And the first one can only be solved
By solving the second,

And ever on solving the third one
The second depends,
And so to the end of the series
But never it ends.

* * *

When the Government dispensaries are opened in May, and liquor may then be legally obtained, some people are going to find it strange drinking out of a glass again.

* * *

After all, the photographs they send by wireless don't look much worse than a newspaper photograph.

* * *

If the claim of a modern medical authority is correct and the wearing of tight hats by women results in complete baldness, the task of powdering and rouging at the tea-table is going to become exceedingly complicated. Some mirror device along the lines of a periscope will be necessary to determine whether a particular locality on the top of the head is shiny or not.

* * *

"Have you seen the exhibition of ultra-modern art at the Gallery?"

"No, I'm naturally pop-eyed."

* * *

It seems that the fashion of cafeterias in placing desserts in the first line of the food is just the application of a little psychology, the idea being that a hungry man will be unable to resist them. On the same principle, one imagines, the check is given out at the end.

* * *

ONLY THE WEARY ARE WISE

Only the weary are wise,
The tired discerning;
Ever the youthful surmise,
Their blood freshly burning.

That over the hills that arise
The road has a turning—
Only the weary are wise,
The tired discerning,

Knowing the beckoning skies,
For this is their learning,
Hold but more hills to comprise
The traveller's earning.

Only the weary are wise,
The tired discerning.....

* * *

THE INCORRIGIBLE

It was Utopia at last. Human affairs had been so arranged that every condition of life was sympathetically tuned to the needs of man, and while every desire was satisfied, things were so ordered as to make also for higher development. There was not a flaw in the system that could be discovered, and the stranger passing through could not help but note the happiness and serene gaiety everywhere predominant. Save in one particular case.

"Who is that man who keeps ranting and railing at the state of affairs in this apparently perfect of worlds?" The visitor asked his guide. The latter's face became troubled.

"He is causing us a great deal of concern," he answered, "because we don't know what he wants. His name? He is H. G. Wells."

* * *

All things change except the law of change and plots for motion pictures.

* * *

"I gave the taxi-driver a tip."
"But it was such a short distance!"
"I know; but he had the right change."

* * *

Well, there's no reason why bond salesmen shouldn't be healthy. In the summer they have to do all their selling on the golf links.

* * *

MYSTERY!

The O'Keefe Brewery was unable to locate a taxi-load of books necessary for a government audit. Perhaps the taxi-driver said to have driven them away from the company was really a college boy who was studying book-keeping.

* * *

We hear of dreadful losses:
Banks robbed by Wicked Crooks—
Dowagers who Lost their Pearls—
Maids who Lost their Looks!—.....
But worst of all, and puzzling too!
The Brewery Lost its Books!

N. M. W., Woodstock.

* * *

It also seems that it is a woman's privilege to change her husband's mind.

Hal Frank

An Artistic Fable

(R. H. Roberts, in the Windsor Magazine)

THERE was once an artist who painted landscapes that bore considerable resemblance to Nature. His trees suggested trees, his cows were really very much like cows, and you couldn't possibly mistake his windmills. The critics said, "How dreadfully conventional!" and nobody bought his pictures. So he took to portraiture, and painted an alderman so realistically that the alderman refused to pay him, and threatened to bring an action for slander. Then he had an inspiration and painted a problem picture. He hadn't the faintest idea what it was all about, but it took two policemen to regulate the crowd in front of it at the Royal Academy. People wrote letters to the papers explaining what it meant, while others wrote books explaining what it didn't mean, and the artist's photograph appeared in the illustrated press three times a week. Finally the painting was purchased by a billionaire from the United States, who gave the artist an order for a gross of assorted pictures. Most fables have morals, but the one belonging to this has unfortunately been mislaid.

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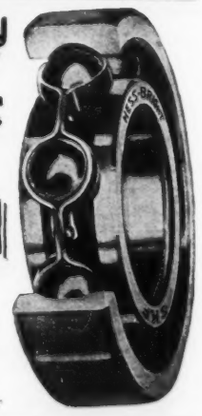

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IF THE laws of warfare applied to politics, a goodly number of the members of the House of Commons would now be the permanent occupants of some six feet of soil each, having paid the price of desertion in the face of the enemy. Reference is to those Liberal members who, after displaying great valor in voting for the Sifton Georgian Bay Canal bill in the House in defiance of public opinion, lacked the courage to defend their cause to the last ditch in the railway and canals committee. Not a single one of them stood by the guns in the committee, the bill being unceremoniously despatched without a vote in its favor. Popular disapproval was too much for the champions of the measure when the time came for the final reckoning. One legislator, however, does deserve a second degree decoration for bravery, having had the temerity to register a lonesome negative vote on a motion to the effect that the legislation was contrary to the public interest. This man of principle is E. J. Young, of Weyburn, and if he isn't awarded at least a complimentary subscription to the Manitoba Free Press the Siftons should henceforth bear the brand of ingratitude. Those younger Siftons, it may be worth recording, made a very fine impression on the committee. Had they had a worthier cause they might have done something with it. Could they be persuaded to put aside their interest in water power, either one of them might well be a worth-while acquisition to the House of Commons in some future parliament. That the defeat of their bill has dampened their ardor for wealth-producing cataracts can not at this time be assumed, however. They left the committee room after the slaughter of their project with countenances that indicated anything but disappointment. Speculation as to the significance of their happy smiles embraces the possibility of their joining forces with the Holt interests for an attempt at the acquisition of the lesser plum, the Carillon power, and a plan for securing compensation from the country for the destruction of their charter. As to the latter consideration, they assured the committee that they had no thought of mulcting the public treasury, desiring only the recovery of the money they had themselves expended, none of which had gone for the purchase of the canal charter, that evidently having been procured for nothing. They feel it to be their duty, however, to warn the committee that British shareholders in the company might have some claim and that their investments had amounted to some two and a half million dollars. Some suspicious parliamentarians are watching for a more ambitious game in the merging of the Sifton and Holt forces, but the alertness of the provinces bordering the Ottawa River would seem to be a sufficient safeguard against the success of such a venture. In view of Mr. Dunning's manifest sympathy for the Siftons, however, some degree of public vigilance would not be unwarranted. The principal Holt leases expire on May 1 unless renewed, and the Minister of Railways has declined to commit himself to a refusal of renewal.

***

WITH the exception of the letters of members of parliament, all official mail matter going out of Ottawa carries the legend: "On His Majesty's Service." The letters of members ride through the mails without stamps, merely on the initials—the franks—of the senders. It is as well, perhaps, that they do not require the "O.H.M.S." certificate, for if they did Miss Agnes MacPhail would have some difficulty establishing a connection between her letters from the House of Commons to the school children of Southeast Grey and the King's service. Miss MacPhail's letters, to judge from a published example, could hardly be construed as conducing to the advantage of the Sovereign. She has taken to herself this session the task of instructing the children of her constituency in the iniquity and general depravity of the English as exemplified in the British policy in China. After establishing Britain's responsibility for the Opium Wars and the Boxer Rebellion in China, she finds no difficulty in showing the children why they should believe that the Old Country is sinful in defending her people and her interests in the present civil war in the far eastern republic. These letters to her school children undoubtedly give Miss MacPhail a place in the House of Commons triumvirate of Great Britain's traducers. A somewhat notable aspect of Miss MacPhail's performance is that while she has no compunction about conveying to the impressionable minds of the children of Southeast Grey her own opinions regarding British policy in the guise of facts, she protests vigorously against the inculcation in their immature intellects of the spirit of militarism that may be implied in cadet training. She, of course, is too sincere in her disapproval of war to see the paradox of her own utterance. One wonders whether if the women of Canada—and particularly the school teachers—were to ballot by themselves for the election of a representative in parliament, Miss MacPhail would continue to enjoy the privilege of the parliamentary frank.

***

MR. GUTHRIE'S motion to the effect that the Imperial Conference report should not have force without the approval of parliament quite obviously caused Mr. Mackenzie King distress. The Prime Minister made a series of appeals to the Opposition Leader for its withdrawal, evidently not relishing the necessity of voting against the rather pronounced predilections of the French-Canadian province in the matter of constitutional rights. Of course, the Guthrie motion was voted down, but sixty-one members from the Lower Province may have to occupy some part of their time during the declining days of the session in evolving reasonable explanations of their departure from provincial principles. That supposition, however, discounts Mr. Bourassa's theory that an anti-British sentiment is laying hold on his province.

***

THE shades of the fathers of confederation, instead of assembling in Ottawa for the diamond jubilee celebration on July 1, may foregather at Port Nelson to drive the last spike in the Hudson's Bay Railway. That romantic project is on its way, and nothing can stop it, since both major political parties have conferred their blessings upon it. But, despite the fact that over five million is to be spent this year in continuing the line of steel to tide-water, on top of twenty millions already spent, nobody knows what the end will bring forth. Mr. Dunning didn't know when he was pushing the appropriation through the House of Commons. The best he could do was to give assurance that the railway itself would reach Nelson this year. He didn't even know that he wanted it to go there. Fort Churchill might be a better place. If the steel goes to Port Nelson it will have to rust for six years while dredges are taking out some five million square feet of mud and rock to enable ships to approach the rail terminals. And when that is done, a million bushel elevator, Mr. Dunning estimates, will be adequate for the business of the port. If such traffic as an elevator of that capacity connotes is not sufficient for operating expenses there will be, as Mr. Dunning suggests, Arctic trade—business with the Esquimaux. The government may decide that Fort Churchill is a better terminal, which would mean the abandonment of some millions of dollars' worth of works at Nelson and the extension of the rails a hundred miles. It is quite clear that something like a hundred million dollars of the people's money is to be spent on the Hudson's Bay Railway without anybody having the faintest notion as to what benefit is to be derived from it.

***

OF THE twenty-six open-minded members who hitherto have been champions of liberty, half are now on the government side of the House and a half on the Opposition side. When they were as a unit, there used to emanate from these Progressives great theories in respect of progress, but, oddly enough, when a bill came over to the Commons from the Senate, proposing a divorce court for Ontario, there wasn't a member of the House to move it. The Senate wants a divorce court in Ontario. The situation has reached the point where the parliament of Canada can not handle the volume of divorce cases before it. During the last week the divorce committee of the Senate has divided itself into two parts in an effort to avoid doing injustice to those who come to it for relief, but still there will be a number of cases thrown overboard. The majority of the divorce applications to parliament come from Ontario and the Senate, at the instance of the chairman of the divorce committee, Hon. W. B. Willoughby, passed a bill, authorizing Ontario to create a divorce court. Nobody in the Commons would move the bill, and so it dies.

***

A RATHER extensive lobby in behalf of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the defeat of the government measure giving western farmers control of their grain from the time it leaves their country elevators until it reaches Great Lakes shipping points, was unavailing, and a bill that was regarded as contentious passed both Houses with very little discussion. Under this legislation the farmers are authorized to designate the elevator to which their wheat is to be consigned at the head of the lakes.

***

AFTER observing Parliament's functioning in the concluding days of the session, one is given to doubt the virtue of too much stability of Government. Under Mr. Guthrie's leadership the Opposition throughout the session has subscribed to the policy of avoiding partisan conflicts. To a certain extent it was good policy, for undoubtedly the country is tired of politics, but a good thing can be carried too far, and Mr. Guthrie has come close to overstepping the mark. Taking advantage of his control of Parliament, Mr. King is spending money this way and that. The present session will go down in parliamentary records as a spending session. For its spendthrift activities the leader of the Opposition must take his share of the responsibility. He has permitted almost every outlay for patronage promotion to go through without protest, his governing desire evidently being to accomplish prorogation regardless of cost and without injury to his reputation. One fancies that the Government, had it known in advance the attitude of the Opposition, would have curtailed its programme somewhat. It had no reason to suspect that its traditional opponents would be so generous in the matter of the rope from which it may dangle at some future date in Canada's *evolution* toward nationhood. With Mr. Guthrie's acquiescence it could hardly do anything else but go through with its programme. Mr. Robb is probably the most uncomfortable member of the House at the present time. What with the maritime legislation, the harbour commission votes, the civil service increases, the appropriations for beautifying the capital, and the expenditures on the Hudson's Bay adventure, the Minister of Finance would seem to be on his way to a sizeable deficit in his year's financing unless there is some unexpected increases in revenues from customs and internal imposts.

Evening

When the white iris folds the drowsing bee,
When the first cricket wakes
The fairy hosts of his enchanted brakes,
When the dark moth has sought the lilac tree,
And the young stars, like jasmine of the skies,
Are opening on the silence, Lord, there lies
Dew on Thy rose and dream upon mine eyes.

Lovely the day, when life is robed in splendour,
Walking the ways of God and strong with wine,
But the pale eve is wonderful and tender,
And night is more divine.
Fold my faint olives from their shimmering plain,
O shadow of sweet darkness fringed with rain,
Give me tonight again.

Give me today no more. I have bethought me
Silence is more than laughter, sleep than tears.
Sleep like a lover faithfully hath sought me
Down the enduring years.
Where stray the first white fatlings of the fold,
Where the Lent-lily droops her earlier gold
Sleep waits me as of old.

Grant me sweet sleep, for light is unavailing
When patient eyes grow weary of the day,
Young lambs creep close and tender wings are failing,
And I grow tired as they.
Light as the long wave leaves the lonely shore,
Our boughs have lost the bloom that morning bore.
Give me today no more.

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Modern Art of Many Lands at Toronto Art Gallery

Distortion, Exaggeration and Ugliness Keynotes of the Exhibition

By Stewart Dick
Official Lecturer of the National Gallery, London.

IN THEIR present International Exhibition of Modern Art, the Council of the Toronto Art Gallery are certainly following the only true policy in matters of art, that of the open mind and the open door. In arranging for the organizer of the exhibition, Miss Katherine S. Drier, President of the Societé Anonyme, to give an introductory lecture, and for Mr. Lawren Harris to act as a sympathetic and explanatory guide, they certainly have also done all in their power to give the exhibition at least fair treatment.

In the interests of the public I think the other point of view, the frankly unsympathetic one of an artist, and a student of art, as it has hitherto existed for several thousand years, should also be recorded.

I think it may be taken that the starting point of the "cleavage", between the so-called "Modern" art, and pictorial art as we have hitherto known it, is to be found in the attitude of the artist towards *representation*—the correct rendering of the visual appearance of objects.

The brief cause of this change is the coming of photography. The accurate representation of objects, which formerly could only be obtained by the most skilful craftsmanship, can now be attained even more truly by mechanical means. Even here, however, we must be careful not to overestimate the power of the machine. Certain aspects of tone and atmosphere and all but the most obvious effects of color, are still unattainable by mechanical means. The painter or sculptor must still, as always, first be a craftsman before he can become an artist. But the power of representing the actual appearance of objects is now no longer valued so highly as formerly.

Still it is well to remember that the object of the true artist always has been not merely to represent the actuality, but to convey its thrill, as experienced by him. This the early Flemings would do with extraordinary intensity, by means of their minute detail, while a Chinese or Japanese landscape painter could produce an equally strong emotional effect by means of a few elusive washes of Indian ink.

In this exhibition there is, I think, one common ground in all the exhibits—*correctness of visual representation is avoided.* The variation from actuality differs, and I think may be presented as in three degrees.

1. *Simplification.* Where the actual visual appearance is the basis, but the forms, colors, etc., are simplified until they become more and more unlike the reality, and in the most extreme cases become almost a combination of geometrical forms.

2. *Distortion.* Where again the actual visual appearance is the basis, but this is distorted in a more or less arbitrary fashion.

3. *Abstraction.* Here no imitation of actuality is attempted, only geometrical forms being used.

In individual works we have also often a combining of the qualities of two or all of these styles.

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IT IS only in this matter of representation that the present works differ from other art. The principles of design, composition, color, etc., remain unaltered, and are used in the time honored traditional methods.

Many of the exhibits are excellent in spacing, in pattern, and in color. But after all these are only the first indispensable qualities of all works of art. You can get them all in an old patch-work quilt with the added beauty of textures.

The new works then must stand or fall by their qualities of visual presentment.

1. *Simplification.* This is of course no new thing in art. It has been used from very early days, and its qualities are well understood. I think the principle may be briefly stated as follows: Underlying every form is a geometrical basis. By means of its variations from this underlying type, the object obtains interest and individuality. As we simplify,—drop these variations one by one, —we gain in a certain dignity and strength, but lose in interest. The pure geometrical form is void of life. So what we gain in the swings we lose in the roundabouts.

The personality of the artist is the decisive factor. Some can present a wealth of detail and yet keep it from becoming too trivial, another can magnetize forms approaching the geometrical with throbbing life. Think of Hubert van Eyde's jewel-like detail, and Giotto's massive columnal figures, full of dynamic force.

Let us consider some of the actual examples shown at Toronto. Perhaps the least extreme of all is the bronze statuette (No. 20). Here the forms of head, limbs and torso are simplified and coarsened till only the main masses are visible. Now in a work on a large scale, to be seen from afar, such a treatment is needed to counteract the softening effects of distance and atmosphere—as for instance in the Great Sphinx—but here the scale is small so that justification is lacking. In certain types of primitive art, negro sculpture for instance, one gets work of a similar nature, where the striving of the untutored savage with his clumsy tools to reproduce the effect of life has a crude power and an infinite pathos, but this sophisticated striving after a primitive effect seems to me artificial in the extreme. Also while the technique imitated is that of carved wood, the material actually used is cast bronze.

To pass now to the work illustrated in the catalogue entitled "Mademoiselle Pogany"—and presumably claiming the dignity of portraiture. Seen in the centre of the room, the glittering piece of brass has a jolly effect—it is almost as jolly as an old Spanish warming pan in my possession. But the simplification has been carried so far that only a faint semblance of a bent head with coiled hair is preserved. Is this Mademoiselle Pogany? Would it not equally well represent her little sister or even her cousin?

In the painting (No. 67) we have a mechanical simplification, the figure of the mason climbing his ladder, being blocked in in squares, like an old Victorian sampler. The result appears to me to lack both beauty and significance, and to be merely absurd.

Distortion. We now come to the second group which I have described by the term distortion—where the actual visual image is distorted or exaggerated.

A typical example is No. 46, "The Red Cat". Here the forms are more or less normal, but the colors changed or violently exaggerated. The cat is red, vases bright green, fruits are represented in nauseous and virulent greens and yellows. Surely a very cheap form of sensationalism.

In the example No. 127, "Laying the Cards", we have a red female, her body and features bloated hideously—surrounded by other lurid red shapes. On her shoulders gleam cold grey things like armour. Under her hands are a few playing cards. The rectangle of the card is twisted to a wobbly shape. Is the clue to the labyrinth the fact that the card player was a disgusting woman, and so is depicted in an entirely disgusting manner? To my mind the mentality of the painter approaches that of the village idiot.

Then we have No. 54, "Deer", which we are told represents the animals in the seclusion of the forest—seen not from the human standpoint, but from that of the animals themselves. The animals don't tell me clearly whether they are rats, mice, or deer, nor does the forest speak very definitely for itself. Why the artist should think he conveys the impression of the forest, with a medley of large green tubes, set in what I can only describe as a mess of color, I cannot understood. Or is his great brain trying to adapt itself to the simple animal's point of view? Again the whole thing appears to me infinitely childish and silly.

Abstraction. The most distinctive feature of the collection is the third section which claims to treat the subjects in an entirely abstract manner.

The attempt here is to lose touch with actuality altogether, to deal entirely with abstractions. (In parenthesis one might note that in many cases where the treatment claims to be entirely abstract, definitely concrete titles are attached. An arrangement of colored squares and rectangles (No. 70) is termed "Human Figures". Another similar one (No. 71) is labelled "Flowers", certainly with equally good excuse. To crown all we were told by Miss Drier that an arrangement of angular forms and jazzy patterns represented "The Temptation of St. Anthony". Surely this way lies madness.)

The fallacy—for it is a fallacy of thinking that one can represent things visually by means which are really abstract—apparently had its rise in Walter Pater's famous dictum in his essay on "The School of Giorgione", published fifty years ago. "*All art constantly aspires towards the conditions of music.*" The idea being that musical sounds stood by themselves as pure music, apart from any natural associations, and that all the other arts, sculpture, painting, to strive to attain this same condition of freedom. But what is overlooked is this: The visual arts can *not* cut clear from association with some definite form or other—this is a condition of visibility. The sound strikes the ear, without further knowledge we cannot tell how it was produced—it is sound pure and simple. But before we can realize form, line, or colour, they must be presented to our vision in some concrete shape or form—pictorial art cannot exist without the employment of actual shapes or forms.

The nearest approximation the "abstract" painters and sculptors can attain to their ideal is, so to speak, to sterilize their forms—to render them as meaningless as they can—to deal only with lines and geometrical figures, —to use dead forms not living ones.

The simplest of all the works of this style shown is No. 75, which bears the title "Clarification" (whatever that may mean), "No. 1"—a white squarish diamond shape with four black lines on it. I heard Mr. Lawren Harris expatiating on its soul stirring properties, but to me it is neither more nor less than an excellent piece of spacing. It might well form the basis of a fine design, in itself it is too empty to be considered as a serious work of art. I have seen much more interesting things of this type in the little books of patterns published by the Japanese a hundred years ago.

Then we come to such an example as No. 122, with the cryptic title, "Proun 99". Here again we have a well balanced design in line, form and color. "Everything objectionable", in the form of recognizable objects, "is expunged", but to my mind this virtue is more than counterbalanced by the inanity of the geometrical forms and shapes solemnly posed in space.

No. 88, "CXVI 1923", presents us with a pattern of straight lines remotely resembling aeroplanes—again a good design—and nothing else.

***

THESE are a few of the most extreme cases, and if I may be pardoned the expression I would as lief "fill my belly with the East wind" as my soul with such pictorial nutriment. From these lofty heights we descend to a lower level of consistency where a vague and fugitive resemblance to actual objects is permitted.

A typical example of this class is No. 35, "An Object in Two Dimensions". It is built up of a number of different materials, a metal curve finishes in a shape remotely resembling a bird's head, with a shining eye inserted, a bit of glass below the beak charmingly suggests a pond, a small mirror is something else, and a green trefoil shape may be a clover or a water weed! How delightful! How profound! No. 37, "Object in Three Dimensions", a fish-like shape with a curly top, and a paint brush handle jabbed through its middle, may have an even deeper signification. Can it be that St. Sebastian is here portrayed?

As we run down the scale we come to more mixed words still. No. 132, "Music", is a medley of bits of musical instruments and meaningless shapes. No. 147, "Vocalization", apparently represents a dissection of the human throat and chest, revealing an interior filled with tubes like a pipe organ.

The great bulk of the works are screamingly strident in color.

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IN THE beautiful central hall of the Gallery at present is displayed a selection of ancient Chinese statuary borrowed from the magnificent collection of the Ontario Museum.

Here one passes into an atmosphere serene and calm, but uncharged with intense feeling. In the centre sits a great figure of a Buddhist deity—dating away back, probably to the Tang Dynasty, a thousand years ago.

The figure is treated realistically, yet with formal lines, the sombre dusky gold covers costume and face alike. The hand is raised, the body leans slightly forward, the open eyes are dreamily fixed in thought. Here is true abstraction, and yet the whole glows and smoulders with an inner spiritual life.

That was a thousand years ago. Through the doorway we can glimpse the jazz patterns of "Modern Art". Is this progress?

Curious French Belief

IT WAS in the month of January, 1558, that the English lost Calais, the name of which Queen Mary said would be found graven on her heart. Its capture by the French was due both to the insufficiency of the garrison and the might of "le Général Janvier," for the attacking forces were able to advance across ice formed on the dykes and sluices which were relied upon as a defence. A curious fact is associated with the English withdrawal from France; the natives jeered at them as "the tailed English." It appears to have been a belief, genuinely held during the Middle Ages by the enemies of England, that her people had at least the vestige of a tail. As late as the christening of James, who was to become King of the two realms, this superstition was remembered well enough to be a touchy topic. It is said that great offence was given to some English Lords who were at the ceremony, by a company of mummers, who, as they passed the place where the Sothrens were sitting, pretended that they had tails and made the motion of wagging them.

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MUSIC and DRAMA

'Cradle Snatchers' Sophisticated Fun

One of the most tried and true recipes for farce has been the middle-aged husband and philanderer with an eye for the flapper. Countless comedies have been built round him until he has become an accepted farcical type. There are three such husbands in "Cradle Snatchers," gentlemen (see "Blonde," one who is preferred by ——) who leave their fond wives to their own resources while they go off on frequent trips to hunt "ducks" that take more easily to champagne than to water, and, in truth, strangely resemble chickens. However, the authors of this particular piece, Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell, aware of woman's recent coming of age in the matter of sexual freedom, have given an original turn to this well-worn theme by presenting three wives who believe that "what is sauce for the goose is applesauce for the gander," and having become finally convinced of their husbands' perfidy, hire three impecunious college boys to pay court to them in order to teach their spouses a lesson. Zest is given to the proceedings by the fact that the college boys are in doubt as to the exact extent of their duties and the wealth of innuendo that arises out of such a situation is responsible for many an adult guffaw.

It is interesting to note that when "Cradle Snatchers" was presented on Broadway last season, several of the critics who lay some claim to sophistication, Robert C. Benchley and George Jean Nathan, were nevertheless disgusted by the spectacle of three mature matrons playing about with young boys. It is difficult to see where these gentlemen have a case, unless they also grant that it is equally disgusting for middle-aged men to play about with young girls. In this particular instance virtue is lent to the wives' extra-marital behaviour by the fact that they are only trying to bring their husbands to their senses, even if they also derive a certain incidental amusement out of the adventure. And the audience knows, of course, that however the state of affairs appears to the husbands, everything has been above-board.

The ending of the play is not according to the rules of conventional farce. With their young friends, the wives had repaired to the summer home of one of them for a get-together party, and while the champagne is flowing freely and there is laughter and song, the husbands suddenly appear, thinking the place deserted. They are righteously indignant at the behaviour of their ladies, only to have the tables turned on them when the three flappers whom they had left in their motor-cars come upon the scene. It is here that a certain amount of drama enters, and the wives after telling their husbands what they think of them, go off gally with their young men to dance at a near-by roadhouse. Thus everything remains in the air and the solution is left with the individual playgoer to work out for himself.

Whether or not you like "Cradle Snatchers" depends on your point of view. If you accept it as farce, you will find it hilariously amusing, and that seems to be the attitude generally of the audiences. And it may be said that the splendid company presenting the piece at the Princess Theatre this week plays it in such a spirit of good fun that there is never a suggestion of the vulgar. Blanche Ring as Susan Martin, the ring-leader of the wives, has lost none of her infectious jollity and scores with excellent comic effect. Maude Eburne, a Cobourg girl, as far as characterization is concerned, carries off the honors. Her impersonation of Ethel Drake, the second of the wifely trio, is most appealing in the subtlety and authority of her pantomime. Theresa Maxwell Conover is attractive as the third cradle-snatcher. Considerable local interest is created in this company not only by the presence of Miss Eburne, but also of Bruce Evans, a Toronto boy, who plays one of the college youngsters with ease and surety, and Zelma Tiden, refreshing and comely as a flapper, who is the daughter of Fred Tiden, remembered by Torontonians for his appearances here as leading-man with Percy Haswell, and now appearing in stock at Rochester. The remainder of the players, including Edward W. Cutler and Elliott Rothe, round out a highly satisfactory performance.

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Hal Frank

Chambers' "Passers By" Revived

C. Haddon Chambers' four-act play, "Passers - By," is delighting theatre-goers at the Empire this week. There is not a dull moment in the play, and the members of the cast were measured fully up to their opportunities in the ample scope given by the play for acting. It is a play of major characters; not one of them could step out of the play without leaving a huge gap. Eustace Wyatt gave a discerning and adequate interpretation of Waverton, the wealthy bachelor, who out of pure boredom ordered his valet to bring in from the gutter a scarecrow of a man who earned his living much as does an alley cat, and to invite in as well a jolly cabman struggling manfully to hold his end up against encroaching taxis. Norman Blume made of Samuel Burns, the scare-crow, a mirth-provoking figure with a touch of pathos, and Elmer Buffham made a real, round, bluff, rubicund cabbie, whose hobbie it was to make statesmanlike speeches and ruminate on what he would do if he were a member of Parliament. Eugene Wellesley portrayed in Pine, the valet, with great skill the conscientious man who discriminated finely as to just how far it was honest to go in taking his master's cigars and whiskey, who consorted with the cabbie on even terms, but who drew the caste line with determined horror at Samuel Burns. Audrey Ridgwell played the part of the unmarried mother passionately fond of her six-year-old boy, with delicacy and skill. Anne Carew did effective work as Lady Hurley, and Cecile Dixon as Beatrice Dainton showed fine feeling for the possibilities in the character. Jeannette Garrette as Little Peter won the suffrage of the theatre from her (his) first appearance. Altogether a worth-while and interesting play adequately presented by the English Players. This is not its first appearance in Toronto and I predict that it is not its last.

W. J. J.

* * *

Ernest Newman, English Critic, Rebukes Jazz

Ernest Newman, the distinguished London music critic, in a recent article scored jazz, and in brief, told the jazz composers "to keep their dirty paws off their betters." The discussion his article aroused in the United States has led to another from his pen, this time in The New York Times. Following are some of his remarks on the subject of jazz:

"Whatever may be the case in America, I beg to assure the American public that in England the thing, regarded as music, is dead. We all found it amusing for a little while at first; it was like a new cocktail. But when the novelty of it had worn off, musical people became sick and tired of it. I doubt whether a single musician of any standing could now be found in my country to say a good word for it. As music the thing has simply become an infernal nuisance and an unmitigated bore.

"It is solely its popularity for dancing purposes that keeps it in the public eye and ear; it is still unequalled as a medium by which fair women may perspire in the arms of brave men.

"My 'case against jazz,' then, is purely and simply a musical case. It is as a musician that I object, for one thing, to the ordinary jazzing of the classics. Not that I would ever object to a clever musical parodist exercising his humor at the expense of any master. But to do this acceptably he has to be a master himself; there is nothing more delicious than first-rate parody, but it takes a first-rate mind to do it. The jazzsmiths, however, speaking generally, are not clever enough to make their manipulations of the classics tolerable. They are not artists in the sense that the great literary parodists have been; they are merely hearty, grinning chaw-bacons.

"It is one thing to have a good picture turned into a thing of harmless fun by some one who is himself a quick-witted artist; it is quite another thing to have it scrawled over by a moron. The average jazzsmith, in his would-be humorous treatment of a classic, is merely a street urchin who thinks he has been smart when he has sidled up to a poster when no one was looking and added a moustache to the upper lip of the beautiful lady who figures in it. My gentle exhortation to the jazzers to keep their dirty paws off their betters has been grievously misunderstood; to get the true sense of it, it should be read with the accents on 'dirty,' 'paws' and 'betters'."

"If any jazzist will write me a musical commentary on something of Chopin's or Grieg's that is as witty as, say, J. C. Squire's parodies of Byron and Wordsworth, or Mr. Sidgwick's of W. B. Yeats's 'Innisfree,' or Brahms's treatment at certain points of a theme by Paganini, no one will be more pleased with his effort than I. All I object to is the practice of a very difficult and subtle art by thick-fingered bunglers.

"Paul Whiteman thought he had convicted me of inconsistency when he said that 'Strauss took other men's themes and developed them characteristically; Newman hails him. We borrow themes and develop them in our style, and Mr. Newman objects.' Quite so; the difference is simply that Strauss is Strauss, and 'we' are 'we.' 'There is no protest,' said another jazz apologist, 'when Dvorak puts a negro melody into a symphony.' Precisely; for Dvorak is Dvorak. The negro melody is bettered by Dvorak's treatment of it; but the cantabile melody of Chopin's 'Fantasie Impromptu' is decidedly worsened by Harry Carroll's treatment of it in 'I'm Always Chasing Rainbows.' He has simply made the poor tune commit, so to speak, harikari on Chopin's doorstep. Let the jazzsmith, if he can, give a new turn to the smile of Mona Lisa; but for heaven's sake don't let him set the lady's charming mouth moving mechanically to the slow conquest of a piece of chewing-gum."

* * *

Jazz Merely a Form of Orchestration

Mr. Newman does not think the jazz orchestra will have much if any influence on the ordinary orchestra. He goes on to say:

"The colors of the former are at once too pronounced and too limited for that, I imagine. It is dangerous to prophesy, of course, but I doubt whether the saxophone can ever be made to play more than a subordinate part in a concert orchestra; it is an admirable medium for the saying of certain rather obvious things in music, but a very tongue-tied instrument for saying most of the things that a genuine composer wants to say. It is admirable in its own way, and the brilliant jazz scorers are to be complimented on finding out that way and

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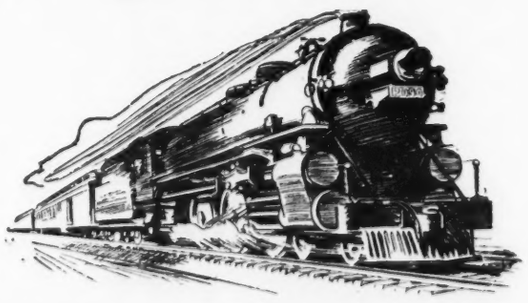

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exploiting it to the full, but it is still not the way of the concert orchestra, and I doubt whether the characteristic jazz scoring has much future outside jazz.

"But will jazz work out its salvation on its own orchestra? Shall we find it, that is to say, developing an art of its own that will be able to bear comparison with what we generally mean when we speak of 'music'? I take leave to doubt this also for the following reasons:

"There is not, and never can be, a specifically jazz technique of music, apart from orchestration. We might as well suppose there can be such a thing as Mohammedan mathematics, or Buddhist biology, or Peruvian psychology, as suppose that there can be, in the last resort, such a thing as jazz music as distinct from ordinary music.

"There is only one way of writing music on the large scale—you must have ideas, and you must know how to develop them logically. Now, in both these respects the jazz composer is seriously hampered. If he writes too obviously in what we call the jazz style, he will not get very far, for the ideas and the devices are too stereotyped. If, on the other hand, he moves very far away from these devices, he will not be recognizable as a jazz composer. Jazz is not a 'form' like, let us say, the waltz or the fugue; that leaves the composer's imagination free within the form; it is a bundle of tricks—of syncopation, and so on. Tie a composer down to these standardized tricks and he cannot say much in them that has not been said already; let him depart from the tricks, and his music will no longer be jazz. It is an instrument on which little men can play a few pleasant little tunes; but if a composer of any power were to try to play his tunes on it, it would soon break in his hands."

* * *

The Attempts to Civilize Jazz

The attempts of American composers like George Gershwin with his 'Rhapsody in Blue' to refine jazz is discussed by Mr. Newman:

"I am confirmed in this opinion by the more ambitious efforts that have been made in America to expand jazz. Deprive Mr. Gershwin's 'Rhapsody in Blue' of its jazz orchestration, study it in the black and white of the piano score, and you will be surprised how little jazz there is in it. Mr. Gershwin, it seems to me, in the attempt to sit on two stools at once has fallen between them. His work is not a chemical combination of jazz and 'straight' music but a mechanical mixture of the two. He reminds me of the gentleman in 'Pickwick Papers' who, having to write an essay on Chinese metaphysics, read up first 'China' and then 'metaphysics' in the encyclopedia and 'combined the information.' That essay was never given to an expectant world, but did we possess it we should find, I fancy, that the trouble with it was that the information did not really combine. So with Mr. Gershwin's 'Rhapsody in Blue,' we say of one passage, 'This is China,' of another, 'This is metaphysics,' but hardly anywhere do we find ourselves saying, 'This is Chinese metaphysics.'

"So long as Mr. Gershwin is exploiting the usual jazz tricks, he gets hardly any further than the average of his fellow criminals; and when he launches out into 'straight' piano concerto music, we begin to ask ourselves what all this has to do with jazz. The work was, in fact, though Mr. Gershwin may not have known it at the time, a commendable effort to shake himself jazz-free. Mr. Gershwin is a gifted young man with an enviable facility in producing catchy, piquant, pungent tunes. But when, musically speaking, he wanted to become a man and put away childish things, all we got was a series of reminiscences of the 'straight' music he had played on his piano and heard in the concert room—Liszt, Chopin, Debussy, César Franck, and others. It was a creditable first attempt to do something bigger than jazz, but it ceased to be jazz as soon as it tried to be big; I would guarantee that if I placed the majority of the pages of this score before any musician, hiding from him the name of the composer and the title of the work, it would never occur to him that it was anything else but an attempt at a piano concerto of the ordinary kind. And I gather that Mr. Gershwin is now of my opinion on the main point involved.

"'As for jazz itself,' he recently said to an interviewer, 'certain types of it are in bad taste, but I do think it has certain elements that can be developed. I don't know whether it will be jazz when it is finished.'

"Precisely; that is what I have been contending all along. The further jazz is 'developed,' and the more musical talent there is in the composer who 'develops' it, the less like jazz will it be. But I should not call such a process 'development'; I should call it the abandonment of all that makes jazz jazz."

(See Also Page 14)

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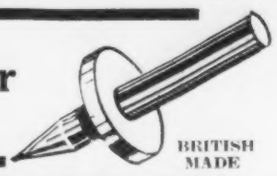

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Miss de la Roche of Toronto is awarded the $10,000 first prize offered for a novel by the "Atlantic Monthly".

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In 1922 her first book, "Explorers of the Dawn", published by Knopf in New York, was a delightful narrative about the doings of some children. In 1924 her first novel, "Possession", was an ambitious piece of realism set on the western shores of Lake Ontario. This was followed last year by "Delight", a whimsical romance of a waitress in an old-style Ontario hotel, in which many shades of humor mingled. About the same time, she won the I.O.D.E. prize for a one-act play with "Low Life", presented this winter in Toronto. Another play, "Come True", is to be seen soon at Hart House Theatre.

"Jalna", the prize winning novel, will commence its serial run in the "Atlantic Monthly" with the May issue; and will appear in book form in October carrying the imprint of Little, Brown of Boston and New York. It is said to be the story of an English family settled near the western end of Lake Ontario. We learn with satisfaction that the acceptance of the prize does not deprive the author of her book royalties, nor the valuable movie and dramatic rights. As even the serial rights are paid for extra, this constitutes one of the most intrinsically valuable literary prizes ever offered. The book will be brought out here by the Macmillan Company of Canada, who have been Miss de la Roche's Canadian publishers from the beginning.

Miss de la Roche is a descendant of an old French Royalist family, settled for some time in Ireland where English intermarriages took place. Her summers are spent in a very modest cottage at Clarkson, her winters in a studio suite in Toronto. She is a member of the P. E. N. Club, and for some years has been prominent in the activities of the Canadian Authors' Association. We offer her heartiest congratulations upon her signal success.

* * *

AN ARTIST AND HIS PATRONS

"With Pencil, Brush and Chisel: The Life of an Artist", by Emil Fuchs; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; 8 x 11 inches x 254 pages; 150 illustrations; $7.50.

IN SPITE of the imposing beauty of this very large book, which is a handsome specimen of bookmaking as well as the repository of dozens of examples of the author's art, it is in some respects a disappointing volume containing some of the prime faults of contemporary memoirs. From an artist's standpoint it fails to be the sort of autobiography that would help him most in his own struggles; in fact, it is not a "life" at all, in the ordinary sense, but merely a career, with the important and interesting formative period slurred over, and almost all the detail given over to memoranda of the fruits of fashionable success.

Emil Fuchs, painter and sculptor, had rare gifts and his accomplishment was great; but after leaving his native Vienna and settling in London, he was taken up by the aristocracy. Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George were among his many patrons; and when he gradually shifted his activities to the United States, he painted the richest in the land. There is no doubt that he did it well. But when he came to write his book, he seems to have been inspired with the desire to insert as many as possible of the names of the contemporary great instead of telling what art meant to him (and it must have meant much) and when his artistic, as apart from social and pecuniary, ambitions were realized.

As he puts in his word on Clare Sheridan, Burne-Jones, the Kaiser, the Queen of Norway and Flo Ziegfeld, the impression is given of his moving in the highest circles. There is some interest in his passage on the night he spent with Queen Victoria the night after she died, making sketches of her face for future working up, and more interest in his mention of the political storm raised over the fact that he, a foreigner, was engaged to design the new postage stamps on the ascension of Edward VII, but there is altogether too much mention of my Lord This and Sir That and a host of money-grubbers, who would have never appeared in the narrative at all except for the accident of having enough money and vanity to commission the famous

MAZO DE LA ROCHE

Winner of the "Atlantic Monthly" $10,000 prize for the best novel in a competition open to all comers, in which over 1,100 manuscripts were submitted. Further particulars of the award and the author's career will be found in an article in this department.

artist to do their portraits. Altogether too much of the space is devoted to casual mention of a few hundred names to be found in the Society Blue Books of two continents, without the addition of anything inherently interesting about them. Mr. Fuchs has stolen the newspaperman's trick of whipping up an appetite for his book by including such names, without possessing the newspaperman's faculty of picking out the characteristics and incidents that would make the reader feel himself a participant in their doings; instead, the reader remains outside looking in at the triumphal social career of Mr. Fuchs, whose passports are chisel and brush.

There is specific mention of Canada, which the artist visited in 1912 to paint Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who also induced him to paint Sir Robert Holt, President of the Royal Bank. We are told that Lord Shaughnessy fixed up a studio in his own office; that Mr. Fuchs enjoyed his work, and nothing else. Not a line of the conversation of these men, no mention of meeting anybody else, no impressions of the city or the country; just a couple more titled sitters added to the string!

The best chapter is near the end, and is about models in which the man talks earnestly about his craft. Here we learn how the Greeks idealized as well as idolized the human body; that French women are not well proportioned but have a gift for posing; that the English passion for athletics has made the English female body the one best suited to an artist's needs; and how it is often necessary to use eclectic methods, using one model for a head, and another for the limbs; and further, that it is sometimes necessary to postpone for years the carrying out of a perfectly planned design, until the right model happens to come along. In connection with this last, Mr. Fuchs has a touching story to tell of his long-cherished desire to make his statue of "The Call From Beyond," his nervousness when at last he had found his model, and how she died not long afterwards. From the photograph of this figure, reproduced herewith, the excellence of many of the other illustrations may be imagined.

* * *

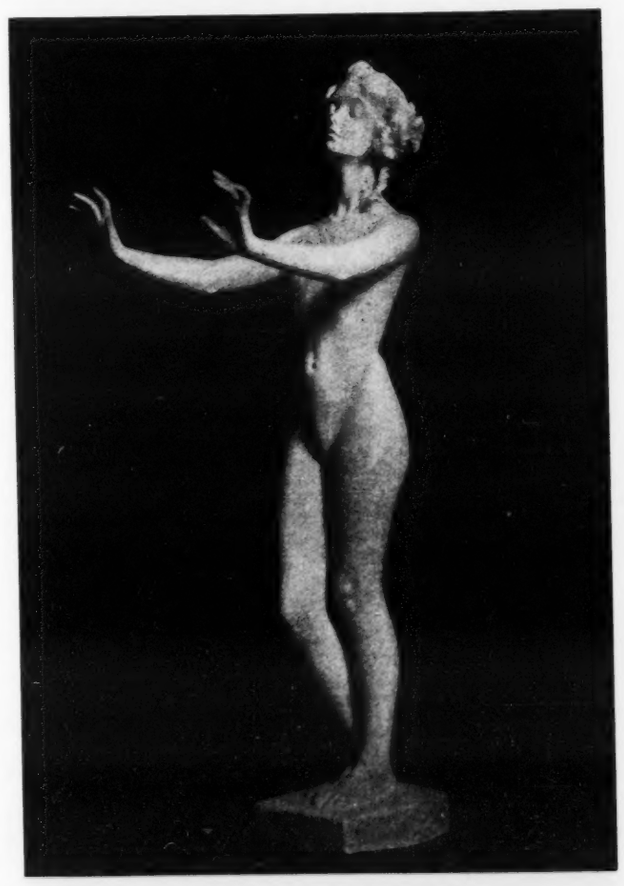
GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

"What I Believe" by Bertrand Russell, F.R.S.; Musson, Toronto; 95 pages; 85c.

SINCE the termination of a recent famous trial there is some question as to what is legally permissible in Canada in the manner of expressing religious and philosophical views contrary to orthodox Christianity. It may therefore be opportune to glance into the statement of Mr. Russell's creed, published, and circulating in our midst. This author is an Englishman, a learned man, and a philosopher of international reputation. He is a modern thinker, and if he does not create thought, he certainly finds words for the views and beliefs of many other intelligent persons. No restriction has ever been put upon his utterances.

In his own definition, I suppose he is a moralist. ("The purpose of the moralist is to improve men's behavior," p. 73). What he advocates to improve men's behavior is not piety or morality, but what he calls "the good life," which he defines in innocent enough terms: "The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge" (p. 28). How he amplifies this is seen in the following quotations, set down to convey the essence of his book, which is in its third or fourth edition in England, where all his writings are highly esteemed.

God and immortality, the central dogmas of the Christian religion, find no support in science. It cannot be said that either doctrine is essential to religion, since neither is found in Buddhism. . . . I do not pretend to be able to prove that there is no God. I equally cannot prove that Satan is a fiction. The Christian God may exist; so may the Gods of Olympus, or of ancient Egypt, or of Babylon. But none of these hypotheses is more probable than any other; they lie outside the region of even probable knowledge



"THE CALL FROM THE BEYOND"

The photographic reproduction of this lovely statue by Emil Fuchs forms one of the 150 illustrations in his book "With Pencil, Brush and Chisel," reviewed today.

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and therefore there is no reason to consider any of them (p. 13).

If the world is controlled by God, and God can be moved by prayer, we acquire a share in omnipotence. In former days, miracles happened in answer to prayer; they still do in the Catholic Church, but Protestants have lost this power (p. 20).

Religion, since it has its source in terror, has dignified certain kinds of fear, and made people think them not disgraceful. In this it has done mankind a great disservice: all fear is bad, and ought to be overcome, not by fairy tales, but by courage and rational reflection. I believe that when I die I shall rot, and nothing of my ego shall survive. I am not young and I love life. But I should scorn to shiver with terror at the thought of annihilation. Happiness is none the less true happiness because it must come to an end, nor do thought and love lose their value because they are not everlasting (p. 21).

The idea of individual salvation, with which the early Christians consoled themselves for their political subjection, becomes impossible as soon as we escape from a very narrow conception of the good life. In the orthodox Christian conception, the good life is the virtuous life, and virtue consists in obedience to the will of God, and the will of God is revealed to each individual through the voice of conscience. This whole conception is that of men subject to an alien despotism. The good life involves much besides virtue — intelligence, for instance. And conscience is a most fallacious guide, since it consists of vague reminiscences of precepts heard in early youth, so that it is never wiser than its possessor's nurse or mother. To live the good life in the fullest sense a man must have a good education, friends, love, children (if he desires them), a sufficient income to keep him from want and grave anxiety, good health, and work which is not uninteresting. All these things, in varying degrees, depend upon the community and are helped or hindered by political events. The good life must be lived in a good society and is not fully possible otherwise (p. 37).

Current morality is a curious blend of utilitarianism and superstition, but the superstitious part has the stronger hold, since superstition is the origin of moral rules. Originally certain acts were thought displeasing to the gods, and were forbidden by law because the divine wrath was apt to descend upon the community, not merely upon the guilty individuals. Hence arose the conception of sin, as that which is displeasing to God. No reason can be assigned as to why certain acts should be thus displeasing; it would be very difficult to say, for instance, why it was displeasing that the kid should be seethed in its mother's milk. But it was known by Revelation that this was the case. Sometimes the Divine commands have been curiously interpreted. For example, we are told not to work on Saturdays, and Protestants take this to mean that we are not to play on Sundays. But the same sublime authority is attributed to the new prohibition as to the old. It is evident that a man with a scientific outlook on life cannot let himself be intimidated by texts of Scripture or by the teaching of the Church (p. 47).

Clergymen, almost necessarily, fail in two ways as teachers of morals. They condemn acts which do no harm, and they condone acts which do great harm. . . . So long as clergymen continue to condone cruelty and condemn innocent pleasure, they can only do harm as guardians of the morals of the young (p. 55).

If criminal proceedings are instituted here, will the Metropolitan Police co-operate? Or will Mr. Russell come over voluntarily to stand his trial?

* * *

THE PERPETUAL SOUSE

"The Sun Also Rises" by Ernest Hemingway; Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto; 259 pages; $2.

AMIABLE "Mr. Gilhooley" proved to be only a convenient stepping-stone to systematic drinking on a much grander scale. The Dubliners in Mr. O'Flaherty's novel drank more or less from habit; the Americans in Paris in Mr. Hemingway's story drink all the time because they cannot stand life sober; they drink to forget. "I think I'll *stay* drunk", said Mike"; it was the only way he could endure himself, his companions and his surroundings. Lady Ashley, seated at a bar after her third Martini, says: "Won't you buy a lady a drink?"; because she also was profoundly unhappy. "I knew I was quite drunk" confesses Jake, the Paris correspondent of a New York

ERNEST HEMINGWAY
Author of "The Sun Also Rises," this woodcut being taken from the portrait by Henry Strater.

daily in the early morning, but he was in a worse plight than any of them. Things worked a little differently with Robert Cohn, the Jewish American novelist; he was so low in spirit that he couldn't drink himself into perpetual oblivion, and, taking advantage of his Princeton training in boxing he, when all drunk, used to beat up these other friends of his.

Gertrude Stein, in conversation, is reported as saying: "You are all a lost generation." Some will interpret this to mean that folks are more vicious and licentious than formerly, but I see in this novel the strongest symptom yet shown by any writer of the disillusionment of post-war youth. Huxley, Van Vechten, and the rest have been flippant and cynical. Mr. Hemingway writes of a group of post-war Americans and British wandering about Europe in a deplorable state of mind that is so much past cynicism as to have no name. It is a despair so profound that they can only drink and forget—forget that they have no aim, no hope, no allegiance to anybody or anything, that they have nothing to live for, nor die for, and that they can only endure existence in a drugged state.

What Michael Arlen started to do in creating Iris March in "The Green Hat", Ernest Hemingway has relentlessly completed in his devilish Lady Brett Ashley in "The Sun Also Rises". She has been married twice and is engaged to Michael Campbell, an undischarged bankrupt with whom she lives, except for short adventures with the Jew, Cohn, and a Spanish bull-fighter in his teens. She is the saddest figure of them all. The somewhat obscure point of the story is that Jake's war injuries preclude marriage, and Jake and Brett, as lovers frustrate, are indulging in this hectic life to drown their love.

There is another figure in the novel—Bill, over from New York on a holiday. He just drinks because he wants to be sociable and because he is on vacation. He doesn't need to forget. His role is that of sympathetic friend and on-looker.

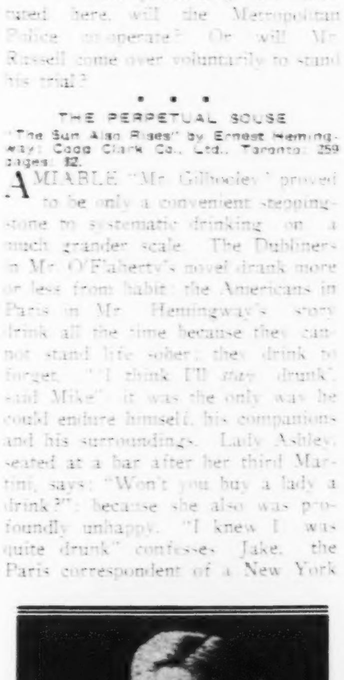
Mr. Hemingway's method is not as varied as that of his master, James Joyce, from whom he has probably learned his frankness. Instead, it is what a friend has ably termed "behaviorist fiction". Words and actions are recorded, not motives or feelings. He allows the reader to see and hear as if he were present, but he explains nothing. This is an interesting way of telling a story, though it takes a clever writer to handle it. Happily, Mr. Hemingway's brilliance is equal to the limitations, and he gets some vivid effects. The style is choppy and hard, grating on the ear; but the author does not want to please the ear; he wants to assault the eye with a sharply drawn, ugly picture, and he does it.

Cruel as he is with his people, Mr. Hemingway is surprisingly sympathetic toward the bull-ring. (I suppose after what the humans were suffering the tortures of the bulls and the horses were of small account.) Anyway, he manages to make the ring and its gory spectacles attractive; he evidently likes the sport and is careful to show it in a favorable light. This photographic method of writing is useful to the reader during the time of *fiesta* in the Spanish town—where, of course, most of the natives are drunk, and the ring is the chief attraction.

"The Sun Also Rises" is not a "nice" book. The stupid coarseness of the characters' diction becomes monotonous; nor is so much woe pretty, even when partially alleviated by constant drinking. But Mr. Hemingway is forceful as well as clever. So far does he compel one to assume temporarily the outlook of amused, disinterested spectator that one forgets the tragedy and enjoys the clever and outrageous dialogue and incidents—such as the lunch at the trout stream, the brawl between Cohn and the bull-fighter and the interlude with Count Mippipopolous, the Greek-American owner of chain stores. I see I've forgotten Brett's night with the Count. Oh well, there's a good deal a reviewer of this book just has to forget, or else there wouldn't be any review at all. What I started to say was that if a reader can stand the ordinary music and general atmosphere, he will find many highly amusing passages.

Technically, the experiment is interesting, but it clearly shows the limits of the form. We may say of it that Mr. Hemingway has himself gone the limit. He is obviously unable to tell everything he would like to tell in just the way he would like to tell it; therefore it is safe to assume that no other writer will steal his idea and carry his method further. It is a book which authors ought to study for the technique. A good many other readers are going to find it quite shocking, and some who have been gently reared will (quite fortunately) miss some of the worst allusions, and conclude that the book is stupid, and will see nothing in it but its obvious vulgarities.

William Arthur Deacon



THE HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL
Who occupies a whole chapter in C. E. M. Joad's "Modern Philosophy," one of the "World's Manuals" series published by the Oxford University Press. Mr. Russell has written many books, including "Education and the Good Life", published by McLean and Smithers and reviewed in the last Literary Section, and "What I Believe", published by Musson and reviewed today.

WESLEY BREADY has received his university degree of Ph.D. from the University of London after spending six years in study of social and industrial problems, and writing his book, "Lord Shaftesbury and Industrial Progress." Dr. Bready will soon return to Canada.

* * *

GEORGE H. LOCKE, Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, and President of the American Library Association, has been asked to deliver an address on the opening day of the Jubilee Meeting of the British Library Association to be held in Edinburgh in September.

* * *

"I WOULD not class [illegible] in line with Wordsworth, Byron or Dickens," Mrs. Virginia Woolf is quoted as saying.

We comprehend about Byron and [illegible] that Wordsworth wasn't all he might have been in his younger days, but we've always understood that Mr. Dickens was such a nice man.

(Continued on Page 12)

The Macmillans in Canada are proud, as every Canadian is, of the fact of the Atlantic Monthly's award of $10,000.00 for the best novel submitted in their competition, which award has been won by Mazo de la Roche, a Canadian living in Toronto.

Miss de la Roche's brilliant novel, JALNA, secured the prize, although there were over eleven hundred entrants from all over the world. JALNA will not be published in book form until Autumn.

In the meantime there are available at your book store, the four books, which, up to JALNA, have comprised the writings in book form of Mazo de la Roche. These are EXPLORERS OF THE DAWN ($2.00), POSSESSION ($2.00), DELIGHT ($2.00) and LOW LIFE (50 cents).

It will become at once a matter of pride to Canadians to see that those who have not hitherto done so come to know, through her books, the genius of Mazo de la Roche.

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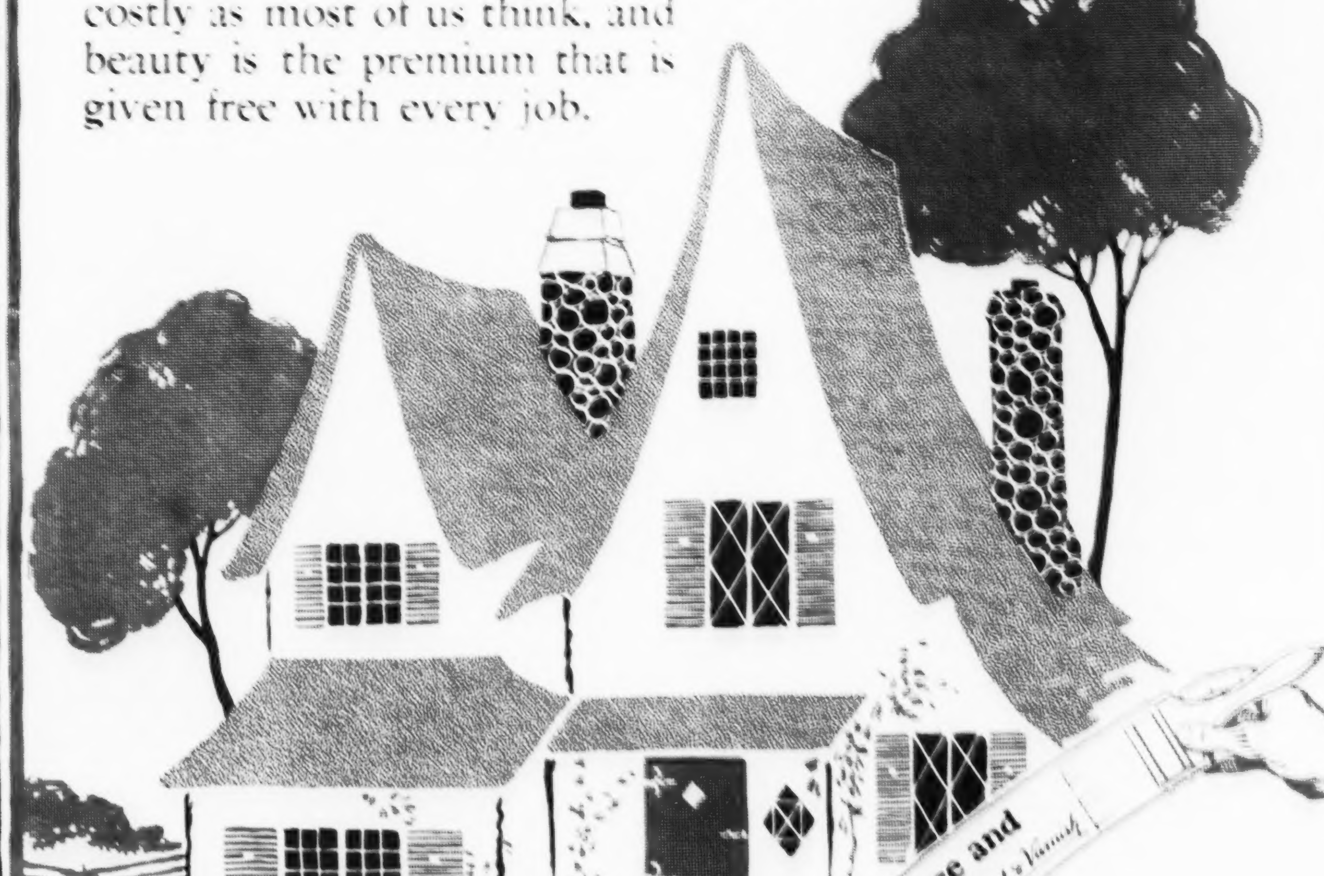

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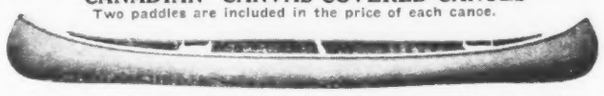

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Travel Problems
by The Globe-Trotter

WE HAVE heard of Quebec as a fortress, as the gateway port to the new land, we have heard of the ancient city as a key to a new empire, and we have heard of it as a city of romance, the scene of courageous endeavor; the home of staunch men and brave women; of strong defences and valiant defenders. We know it now as a quaint and delightful city of the old world in the new, or perhaps as the home of winter sport, but, while its grey walls are redolent of rest and decay, we know it still as a city of progress and endeavor.

The Quebec capital is now making a bid for popularity as a city of folk-song. A festival of song and handicrafts is planned which will be far removed from the ordinary flower and paper throwing carnivals. While remembering that she is now a tourist city, Quebec is going into this for the purpose of demonstrating the close association between the folk-song and handicraft in the Province of Quebec. One gathers that the object of the promoters is to popularize both abroad. That the National Museum of Canada is lending itself to the organization of the festival assures its authenticity. Dr. Marius Barbeau of this institution is in charge of the organization.

The festival which will commence on May 20 will be more or less of an historical event, as the songs which the workers will sing as they weave the ceintures flêchée or the catalogne, or mend their nets, are those which were brought over from the court of Louis XIII. or handed down by the soldier settlers. Their rhythm has urged the coureurs des bois, cheered the hearts of Jacques Cartier's men, comforted the first Canadian women at their distaffs, awed the untrusting Indians and wafted across the waters of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, and other distant places with the followers of Groseilliers and Radisson, Marquette and Jolliet, Dulhut, Jacques de Noyes, Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye, and a hundred other adventurous explorers.

We are informed that the continent has been combed for artists who will augment the native singers, and that the famous choir of the Basilica, with its fine traditions of Gregorian music, will render a fully choral musical high mass on the Saturday morning. Quebec has the setting and the atmosphere for just this sort of thing, and it is possible that she has lighted on a scheme which may gain for Canada a proper respect for her cultural side.

* * *

R. Y. E., Toronto. Summer tourist fares will be in effect to Pacific coast ports from Alberta and Eastern Canadian points, also from eastern and central United States, May 15 to September 30, with final return limit October 31, and carrying certain optional routes and stop-over privileges. They are in effect to Banff, Calgary, Edmonton and Jasper, May 15 to September 30, and to other resorts in the Canadian Rockies from June 1.

* * *

G. S. B., Hamilton. About April 30. After which the steamer will leave Bala at 7.00 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting at Beaumaris for all points on the Muskoka Lakes, and returning to Bala at 7.00 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Royal Muskoka will be open June 25 to about September 12.

Trail Rider, Springfield. Address Arthur O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S., Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C. The charge for the whole trip (68 days) will be $1,100; for the first section (23 days) $400; 2nd section (15 days) $250, and 3rd section (36 days) $450.

* * *

L. D. S., Houlton. The city is located right on the border line between Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it would just depend on what side of Meridian Avenue you wished to forward it to—a very slight difference. The Canadian Pacific Station at Lloydminster is in Saskatchewan and the Canadian National Station, a little south and on the opposite side of the same street, is in Alberta.

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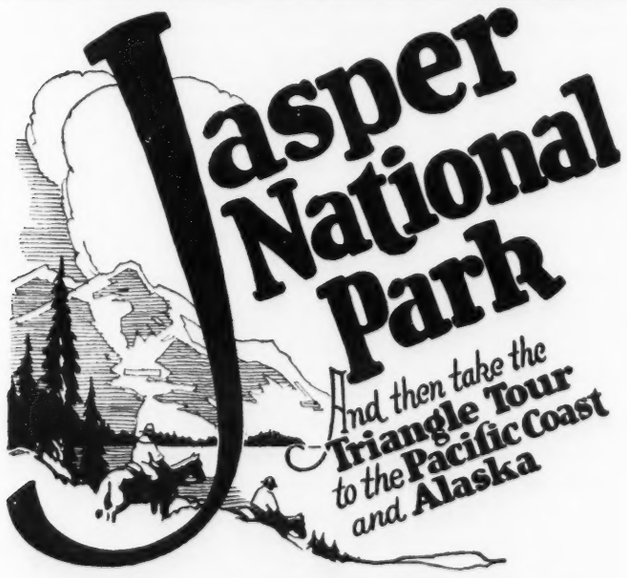

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England's Ancient Cottages

PREMIER BALDWIN presided recently at a conference held at the Royal Society of Arts for the purpose of formally launching a movement for the preservation of the ancient cottage architecture of Great Britain. The effort to save the old cottages will be proceeded with at once. The task confronting the Society is a stiff one for two outstanding reasons. Before the traditional old cottage architecture can be preserved, you must first preserve the buildings that enshrine the tradition; for if the old rural habitations of this country are allowed to fall into decay or to be demolished, there will be little hope of reviving the spirit of craftsmanship that gave them shape and beauty. Mr. Baldwin, in his address, took the view that this sort of craftsmanship lies dormant in our people, and that if the right magician's wand is used it will spring once more into fertile being. But it will never be cultivated again if the only source of inspiration to it is obliterated. The Royal Society of Arts has recognized this and has started a fund for restoring old cottages and other buildings, and as the Government's Rural Workers' Housing Act is performing a similar, if slightly more utilitarian, purpose, there should be less room in the future for anxiety about the disfigurement of the countryside, and greater encouragement to preserve its architectural beauties. In this connection, the circular issued by the Ministry of Health explaining the provisions of last year's Rural Workers' Housing Act should give general satisfaction. This circular shows an enthusiasm for the artistic and aesthetic which is rare in a Government Department. The second great difficulty confronting the Royal Society of Arts is to be found in what Mr. Baldwin aptly calls "those abortions of red brick and slate" which have arisen over the face of the country. One can only hope that many of these will not last longer than they seem likely to last. It is, however, an encouraging sign that in some old world villages, builders are skilfully blending the new with the old.

The Loneliest Island

NO LONGER will one wedding ring have to do duty at all the weddings solemnized in Tristan da Cunha, or, more serious matter still, the wedding dress that adorned the grandmother of the island be all that the girls have to fall back upon when they become brides. "The Lonely Island", a book written by Mrs. Rogers, who enlists public sympathy in the plight of the islanders, has done its work so well that in addition to a quantity of other things going out, the new missionary is taking no fewer than twelve wedding rings. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has made a gift of embroidery, white cambric, lace, ribbon and beads, to be used for trousseau purposes as required. This has been ordered at Rio, and will be called for when the *Asturias* makes her way to Tristan da Cunha next month. The missionary is the Rev. R. A. C. Pooley, a Liverpool curate, who is sailing with Mr. Philip Lindsay, a layman, and he will take a long personal message from Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, who also conveys a message to the islanders from the King and Queen. The Royal message states that their Majesties wish the people of Tristan all prosperity and contentment, and that they take increasing interest in their welfare. The islanders subsist chiefly on potatoes and wild birds' eggs. The King is sending a gift of half a ton of flour, and the Queen a consignment of blankets. Thirty-five tons of stores, including tea, sugar, flour, currants and raisins, and many tools and farm implements and vegetable seeds provided by Kew Gardens, are also being sent for their benefit, in addition to a large quantity of dresses and silk stockings for division amongst the 160 people on the island. The missionary and his friend propose to return in 1930, and the purpose of their sojourn is to maintain the high moral and intellectual welfare of the islanders. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have received a present of a wireless receiving and transmission set for Tristan da Cunha, and the Post Office has issued a license for receiving and transmitting messages to the nearest land 1,600 miles away. The station has been allotted the call signal of "G. O. 9ZZ."

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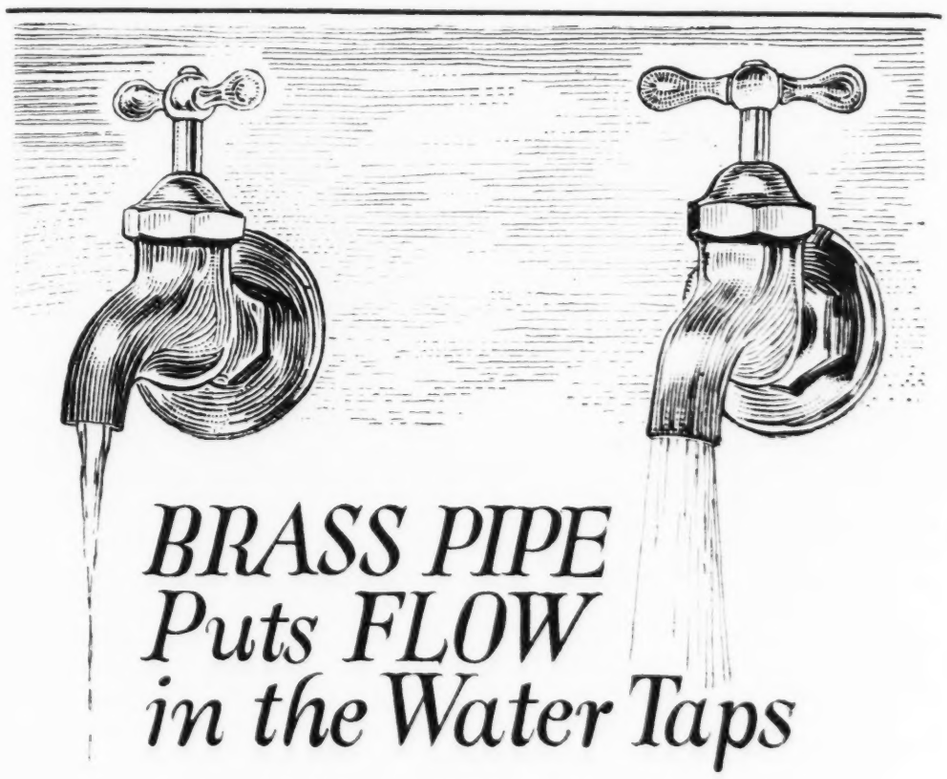

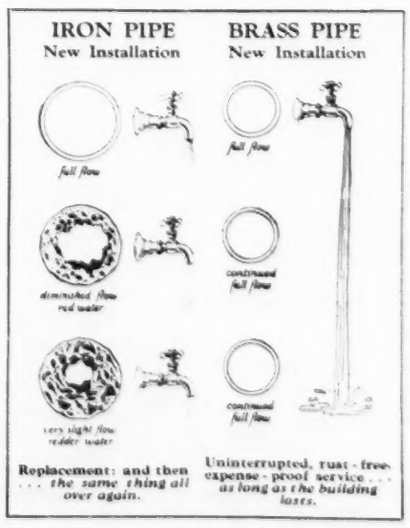

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Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812, Vol. III, Part I. Edited by William Wood (The Champlain Society, Toronto, for members only). The Champlain Society continues its valuable work by bringing out the third, and last, volume of orders, correspondence, reports, and other important papers bearing on the War of 1812. Like its predecessors, the 14 volumes previously published, it is a beautifully printed and in every way excellent book. It continues the narrative to the end of the War, and includes the text of the Treaty of Peace. The most interesting bit is the verbatim report of the Court Martial after the surrender of the Canadian fleet to the American on the Great Lakes. The Champlain Society publishes for the benefit of its members only. Enquiries as to membership applications should be addressed to the secretary, Professor W. S. Wallace, University of Toronto Library.

The Imitation of Christ by Thomas A. Kempis, translated from a newly discovered manuscript by Albert Hyma (Century Company, New York, full leather, $2.50). According to the latest findings of research, the real author of this inspirational book that has retained its popularity for five centuries, was Gerard Groote of Deventer. The present version, beautifully translated and handsomely bound, arrives just in time to serve as an Easter gift.

As It Was by H. T. (Musson, Toronto, $3). This tender and sacred narrative covers simply and poignantly the author's courtship, marriage, and first and only experience of motherhood. Consequently it has been banned in Boston, where the relation between a mother and her child is not looked upon with favor. The lover, husband and father was a young Oxford man, and a writer of distinction who was soon afterwards killed in the war. The book is short, but chastely and artistically gotten up. This lovely bit of personal history will find a keen response in the hearts of all who have been anxious young parents—provided they are not puritanical enough to deny the holiness of this essential relation.

Cockades by Meade Minnigerode (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $2). Mr. Minnigerode, who is an authority on Aaron Burr, has here done a vivid romance of the "little lost Dauphin," the ill-fated son of Marie Antoinette, and his wanderings in the Southern States. "Which did he finally wear—the white cockade of the Royalists, the tricolor of the Republic, or the black cockade of the Federalists?"

Pamphlets About Authors (George H. Doran (Canada) Ltd., 215 Victoria St., Toronto, free while the limited supply lasts). Increasingly there come requests for data on which to base papers to be read to women's clubs, school literary societies, and the like. The Doran Company has recently responded by publishing nine booklets

GEORGE ELIOT
From a hitherto unpublished sketch by Sir Frederick Burton in the possession of Sir Edmund Gosse, and reproduced from "George Eliot and Her Times" by Elizabeth S. Haldane (Hodder & Stoughton).

covering the careers of some of their leading authors, and any of these may be had on request addressed to Mr. J. C. Doran, but when they have been distributed no more will be available. The *Mary Roberts Rinehart* book is specially interesting for the long article by herself on her dual career as mother and author. There are also *Thomas Burke* by Edwin Bjorkman; *Hugh Walpole* by Grant Overton; *W. Somerset Maugham* by Charles Hanson Towne; *Du Bose Heyward* by Hervey Allen; *Irvin S. Cobb* by Robert H. Davis; *E. V. Lucas* by John Farrar; *Arnold Bennett* by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Follett; and *Frank Swinnerton* by Arnold Bennett.

Tomek the Sculptor by Adelaide Eden Philpotts (Gundy, Toronto, $2). Miss Philpotts who is the author is the 30-year-old daughter of Eden Philpotts; she has previously published a book of poems. This, her first novel, is about an individualist, a Czech sculptor, imbued with typical racial hatred of the Austrian conqueror. The book deals with the artistic and Bohemian life of Vienna and central Europe.

The Secretary of State by Stephen McKenna (Nelson, Toronto, $2). This novelist continues his seemingly interminable and almost wholly pointless yarn of post-war English youth in a sequel to "The Saviors of Society." There is nothing to say but to repeat what I said in effect in my review of that novel—namely, that his later stories are stupid and badly done; that Mr. McKenna is patently in search of a theme, and, failing to find it, keeps on writing from force of habit. It is amazing that fiction as empty and impossible as his later novels manages to get itself published.

The Scarlet Letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne ("Modern Library," 71 West 45th St., New York, $1). It is interesting to see this old classic added to the "Modern Library," since, along with volumes by Herman Melville and Poe, it emphasizes that the title "Modern" must not be interpreted too narrowly. Hawthorne's masterpiece is such a perennial favorite that it needs no recommendation from us.

Belle of Bohemia: The Memoirs of Belle Livingstone by Herself (John Hamilton, Ltd., 2 Portsmouth Street, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, England, illustrated, $4). This is the first volume of the amazing experiences of the actress, Belle Livingstone, who was American born and became a reigning toast of London in the late '90's. She has had four husbands and many distinguished friends. She has been rich and poor, in luck and out of it. Once when a chorus girl she inherited a fortune; another time when unexpectedly ruined she started around the world on £50; she attributes her success in this merry venture to the friendship of the late Lord Kitchener.

The Making of a Minister by Charles R. Brown (Century Company, New York, $2). Those who follow the precepts of this book will not become Elmer Gantrys. It is addressed to young men who are about to enter or have recently entered the ministry as a profession; and it deals with funerals and weddings and pastoral calls, and finances and even his poor wife. The book lays stress on adequate preparation for this exacting work, and the most valuable chapter is entitled: "Perils of Short Cuts to the Ministry." The author is Dean of the Divinity

REJECTED STATUE DESIGN FOR WAR MEMORIAL COMMEMORATING THE LIBERATION OF BELGIUM.

Drawn by Bruce Bairnsfather to illustrate his latest book called "Carry On, Sergeant!" in which he states that: "Swearing and sergeants won the war." (Bobbs-Merrill, New York, $2.50)

School, Yale University. Should make a nice graduation present for a lot of theologues this spring.

Hayward's Fight by W. Pett Ridge (Methuen, 36 Essex St., London, W.C. 2, England). This is a paper-covered volume marked "Colonial Library"—presumably cheap reprints, but I do not know the price.

Literary Notes

FRANCIS DICKIE'S remark about the "Americanization of Europe" is corroborated by an essay by Louis Bromfield in "Mirrors of the Years," issued this week under the editorship of Grant Overton. The theme of this essay, which is called "Expatriate—Vintage 1927," is that the American abroad is no longer a foreigner as the United States now owns the earth. He says: "In a world financed by American money, where every other street corner advertises American products and most of the hotels are filled with Americans, where whole streets advertise wares in English, it is obviously a little absurd to talk of American expatriates. . . . In these days an American abroad tends only toward becoming more American; he is a fascinating spectacle, more sharply defined, more definite in color by his very background, than his brother at home. America as a nation has come of age and the American abroad knows it well enough."

* * *

MISS LETTICE COOPER has recently published an English story of the Napoleonic era. Lettice and Oliver Onions might be advertised seasonally as good fresh spring novelists. If a salad is required, Mr. Apple, the Toronto novelist, might contribute.

* * *

THE persons of "literary" taste, the academicians, put a stamp of approval on work which has purely literary distinction, and they assert that this stamp is its value. But the intrinsic worth of a book, as of a gold coin, is its only value for the mass of mankind. Intrinsic worth rests on almost nothing but emotion—what the author feels, what he can convey of his feeling. The sole exception is the strictly informative book; sometimes even that isn't all exception.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Dr. Sigmund Freud, the originator of psychoanalysis, has written many books about the subject, all except one are books for the doctor and scientist. The exception, however, is the most comprehensive outline of psychoanalysis that I know about for the general reader. It is called "A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis" (Boni & Liveright) and consists of twenty-eight lectures described by the late G. Stanley Hall as "elementary and almost conversational."

* * *

AS ONE progresses in the life of writing about books, one must necessarily express more and more opinions, with the result that there is more and more for people to quarrel with.

* * *

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES, who died in the spring of 1922, left his autobiography in manuscript. The work, which records his campaigning experiences in the Indian Mutiny; New Zealand, 1862-66; the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-74, when he served as Chief of Staff to Lord Wolseley; and Suakin Camp, 1885, as well as recollections of sport and service in India, where he was Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, in 1890-93, has been edited by Colonel F. Spratt Bowling, and will be published by Mr. Murray. Lord Haig has contributed a foreword to the book.

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BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL

DEFENSIVE ACTIVITIES AT SHANGHAI
Recruiting to protect foreign interests has been active for some weeks. The above picture shows a company of over eighty Japanese volunteers. The absence of uniforms will be noted.

The Mysterious Green Leaf

THE relation between the green leaf and the light of the sun is one that has long engaged the attention of the scientist, and not a few have endeavored to do what Dean Swift described as a fact in his "Gulliver's Travels," namely, the extraction of sunlight from cucumbers, according to Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, in a recent address on "The Life of Plants." A summary of his remarks as published by the American Association for Medical Progress (New York) is of interest:

"The most striking as well as the most significant fact about a foliage leaf is that it is green. Even in leaves that do not appear green, such as those of the copper-leaved beeches, Japanese maples, and others, we find that the green coloring matter is there, but masked by the presence of other pigment. Leaf-green occurs in the cells of the leaf in definite bodies, and in the presence of sunlight is being continually made and unmade. In healthy, vigorous leaves it is elaborated more rapidly than it disintegrates, with the result that the leaf continues to remain green.

"Into the leaf-blade go water and various salts it may have dissolved from the soil. This soil solution is taken in by the roots and transported to the leaves by the stem, which also serves to lift the leaves up into air and light. Then air, which includes, of course, oxygen and carbon dioxid gases, is taken in by the leaf through tiny holes, the stomata in the epidermis. The oxygen is used by the protoplasm in respiration, for plants like animals must respire in order to remain alive, and respiration is one process in all living things, and always involves the consumption of oxygen. The carbon dioxid is broken up into carbon and oxygen, and the carbon is combined with water to form a compound of the sugar type. This process can only take place in the presence of light and leaf-green. It is perhaps the most fundamental of all the processes of life. The end product is probably some form of sugar, and is taken to all parts of the plant and serves to nourish all living and growing tissues. It goes to the fruit and forms the cucumber to which the philosopher of Lagado had given eight years of study. And now we understand that a cucumber does, in reality, represent a certain amount of bottled-up sunlight and heat. Burned in a fire, it gives out a definite amount of light and heat. Eaten by a man, it supplies a definite amount of heat as well as nourishment.

"No part of a plant touches human life at so many points, nor so vitally concerns out daily activities as leaves. For the food that we eat, whether vegetable or animal; for the clothing we wear, whether cotton woolen, or silk; for the frame dwellings in which some of us live; and for the wood, coal, gas, and electricity by which our buildings are heated, we are dependent, either directly or indirectly, upon certain vital processes that take place, almost exclusively, within the tissues of green leaves. Sometimes we eat leaves directly, such as lettuce and cabbage, or spinach and other greens; or indirectly, as in the form of bread and potatoes and other vegetables. As every one knows, most of the meat that we eat, as well as our butter and milk, are derived from animals that live wholly or largely on leaves. Every particle of wood and of coal in the world was formerly inside of a green leaf; and the heat and light that give comfort and cheer to our homes represent the sunlight and sun's heat of a previous geological age, captured by green leaves of trees and stored up in their now fossil trunks in our coal-mines."

An Australian composer claims that he escaped cannibals on Epi Island by dancing the Charleston. This fits in with the common belief that savages reverence the mentally deranged.—*El Paso Times.*

The Marlborough Divorce and the Vatican

THE declaration of the Vatican in the Marlborough case has been read with much interest, and with, perhaps, a certain doubt as to how far the cause of morality is advanced by invalidating a marriage at the beginning instead of at the end. There are no statistics as to how many brides go to the altar with more or less reluctance, but an old Scottish saying has it that "a little aversion" is not altogether a bad way to begin married life. But then the Scotch have always had a very un-Papal way of looking at things. The same may be said of Mr. Shaw, whose Ann congratulates herself that "it is easier to live down a bad impression than to live up to an ideal."

Then, again, what holds good of one sex should hold good of the other. What of the Italian bachelors who are now to be taxed into matrimony? A man who takes a wife because the Chancellor of the Exchequer forces him into matrimony is in a not wholly dissimilar position from the daughter whom an ambitious mother drives into the arms of a duke. Perhaps thirty years hence some exalted husband in Italy will ask for a declaration of nullity on the ground of Treasury duress.

There is an urgent need of a traffic cop nob for the radio.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

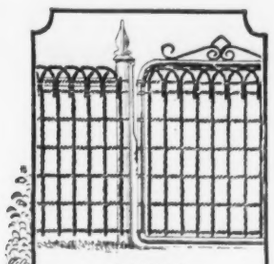
WONDERFUL AUTOMOBILE ROADS

The most wonderful automobile road in America, the Banff-Windermere Highway, 104 miles in length, is in danger of losing its well earned laurels by the opening of another, and if possible, more wonderful road, the Great Divide Highway, between Field and Lake Louise, which was completed last summer. But Prof. Laird's tour "Across Canada and Back," which leaves Toronto by Canadian Pacific Railway July 25th, 1927, for a 21 day trip, includes both these drives in his itinerary, and they are only a small part of the wonders to be seen. There is Banff, the beautiful; Lake Louise, the Pearl of the Rockies; Emerald Lake, second only to Lake Louise in beauty, the Yoho Valley, one of the most marvellous valleys in the world, with Takakkaw Falls over 1200 feet in height pouring into it, and all the magnificence and grandeur of 600 miles of Rocky Mountain scenery. Vancouver and Victoria, those marvellous Pacific Coast Cities, as well as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are only a few of the places to be visited and three great bodies of water are also on the route, the Great Lakes, the Kootenay Lakes and the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria.

Write for illustrated booklet of this marvellous trip to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.

To be sitting on top of the world isn't such a hot ambition. Consider the Eskimo.—*Fort Worth Press.*

Frost Woven Lawn Fence



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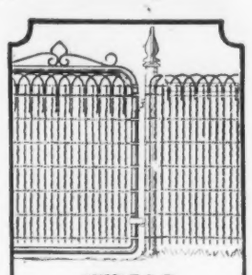

STYLE L.P.
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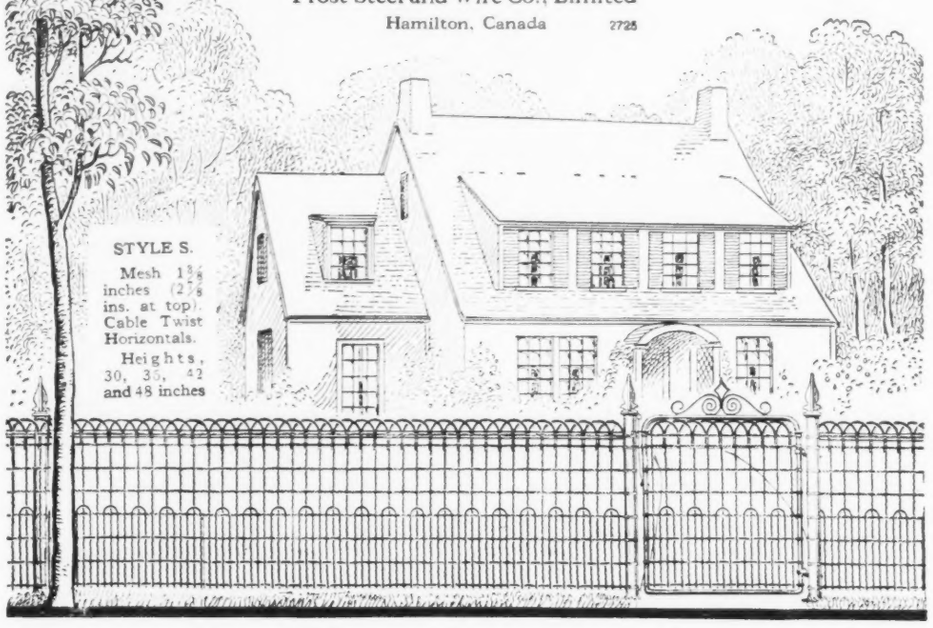

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ST. AIDAN'S DRAMATIC CLUB IN NEW OFFERING
A scene from "A Night Off", to be presented at the St. Aidan's Memorial Hall on April 19, 20 and 21.

MUSIC & DRAMA

A HIGHLY satisfactory performance of "Don Pasquale," the sparkling comic opera by Donizetti, was given by singers from Signor Carboni's studio at the Margaret Eaton Hall on April 6th in aid of the Hospital for Consumptive Children. "Don Pasquale" is a lively comedy with an eighteenth century setting, and the central character is old Don Pasquale, deluded into thinking he had married a young wife whose sharp tongue became the plague of his life. It is a very amusing farce and Donizetti contrived many sprightly and attractive tunes to set it off. Mr. W. R. Curry, remembered for his good work in the Savoyard productions of Gilbert and Sullivan, gave a splendid characterization of the old Don, and Miss Jean Hesson was most appealing as Norina, singing with a delightful sweetness and clarity. The cast is a small one, and the remainder of the performers, Mr. Austin Deneau, Mr Jos. MacDonald, Mr C. F. Burgess and Miss Parsons, acquitted themselves creditably. The opera was staged with charming effect, and Signor Carboni at the piano with a small orchestra conducted with authority.

* * *

MISS MABEL BEDDOE, the Canadian contralto now in New York, is the contralto soloist with the Oratorio Society of New York in its singing of the Bach B Minor Mass at Carnegie Hall on Thursday, April 21st. This is the third year that Miss Beddoe has sung in this Mass with the Choir, and she has received high praise for her work. Miss Beddoe has also done a number of Bach programmes with leading organists in New York, a recent occasion being at St. Marks in the Bowery. On April 30th, she is to sing the Brahms' Rhapsodie with the New York University Glee Club in the Town Hall. Lately this accomplished Canadian singer sang for the first time over the radio, and comment was exceedingly favorable, mention being made of the richness of her tone and clarity of diction.

* * *

MADAME Ella Montague Penley gave an interesting Beethoven Musicale in commemoration of this Master's Centenary, on Saturday evening last at the Hambourg Conservatory of Music. Those taking part were: Lillian Smith, Josephine Coulthard, Winnifred White, Marie Doble, Natie Allan, Emily Mellroy, Lillian Hewlett, Marjory Hudson, Gertrude Barker, Betty Barker, Doris McConnell, Betty Leak, Eleanor Walton Ball, Margaret Urbonas, Mildred Brown, Mary Becker, Betty Becker, Dorothy Ball; and an Instrumental Trio, composed of—Archie Hardyment, violin, Joanne Fox, cello, Yvette Poulin, piano.

* * *

CHARLIE MURRAY, whose original stage success was attained while teamed in the Murray & Mack vaudeville combination for nearly twenty-five years, has found another great partner in the laugh-making Chester Conklin. These two mirth provokers are seen together for the first time in the leading roles of "McFadden's Flats," the screen's greatest comedy hit, which enters its second week, April 18th, at the Regent Theatre. With the aid of a selected cast of players declared to be as nearly a reproduction of the original cast in the stage comedy as present-day conditions will permit, "McFadden's Flats" — known to the amusement world as the funniest of plays for more than a quarter of a century—has been put on the silver sheet. And instead of seeing the customary canvas drop that served for the stage production, the flats have been erected for the screen story to serve as a professional home for such players as Charlie Murray, Chester Conklin, Edna Murphy, Dorothy Dwan, and a host of celebrities who have appeared in many comedy screen successes. On the stage the atmospheric presentation presented under the direction of Jack Arthur serves to introduce the Shamrock-Thistle Trio in a decidedly pleasing novelty entitled "Irish Wit and Scotch Humor," which will be offered amidst unusual and original stage environment. "Fun in a Music Store," a musical divertissement specially arranged by Mr. Arthur for this picture, will be offered by the Famous Regent Orchestra, Frederic Nicolai conducting.

* * *

WALLACE BEERY in "Casey at the Bat" is the feature screen attraction at the Uptown theatre this holiday season—with an elaborate stage presentation by Director Jack Arthur.

Everyone remembers "Casey at the Bat" as de Wolfe Hopper's most celebrated recitation. It is the humorous story of one of the world's greatest baseball heroes, told with imagination, artistry and humor, by Wallace Beery.

As the small town diamond idol in love with the village modiste, Beery plays his funniest screen role, and as the heaviest hitter in the big league, who plays around with the "Original" Floradora Sextette, he smacks "Old Man Gloom" right over the highest fence.

Ford Sterling, Zasu Pitts, Sterling Holloway head an adequate cast.

Hector Turnbull, formerly associate producer at the West Coast Studios, is producer and author.

* * *

RUTH ST. DENIS, Ted Shawn, and the world toured Denishawn Dancers are coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, for a brief stay of three nights and matinee, Saturday April 21, 22 and 23rd. The program will be changed for the Friday and Saturday evenings, an entirely different one having been arranged for Thursday evening and Saturday matinee.

This is one of the most interesting and versatile dancing companies to be seen on the stage to-day. Headed by the brilliant Ruth St. Denis, a solo dancer whose fame extends over three continents, and her gifted husband, Ted Shawn, the company presents a repertoire of dances that embrace both the Orient and the Occident, and manifest in gorgeous spectacle and in thrilling scenes of artistic beauty, the irreconcileable differences that characterize dancing from East to West.

Miss St. Denis, Mr. Shawn and their company have recently returned from a tour of the Orient, and have brought with them a remarkable collection of new dances, new scenes, new costumes, and new experiments in physical rhythm. From Japan, from China, from India, from the Malay States, from Java and other places of mystery and age-old tradition, they have selected what is best and most bizarre, most striking and most appealing in dances, and they have thus assembled a repertoire that is without parallel in the history of modern dancing.

Seats go on sale next Thursday morning, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre box office, and in the meantime, mail orders are now being received.

* * *

THE internationally known "Cat and Canary" will pay a visit to the Princess Theatre next week. The company presenting this spooky thriller is the one which played for 36 weeks last season. John Willard's hair-raising drama has yet many cities on its calling list in this country, but has already had runs in England and Australia, and has been played through the Orient by T. Daniel Frawley's celebrated travelling repertoire company.

"The Cat and the Canary" was built upon the established principle that people like thrills as long as they know that the end is rosy. It is like reading Poe's "Black Cat" with the lights down and have them flare up; like a journey on a roller coaster, with safety never out of sight. In this sensational success a will is read at midnight, there is a murder and an icy hand removes a valuable necklace from a sleeping girl's throat. Doors open and panels slide on a dimly lit stage, while a maniac roams at large, and vague noises cause the audience as much apprehension as the characters in the play.

The Paramount Producing Company presents "The Cat and the Canary" with scrupulous care, and with this exceptional cast: Louise Price, Leon Waycoff, George Amesbury, Gertrude Perry, Louise Ad'Del, Mary Diehl, Charles J. Long, Walter De Luna, Rex Benware and Earl McCauley.

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THOUGH modest to the extreme concerning his personal achievements, Sir Robert feels no constraint in lauding the service of his Oil-O-Matic. No one thing in Glensmere, his beautiful Ottawa home, has afforded him so much genuine comfort. Not alone in the evenness of temperature, but in the complete relief from the entire problem of heating. And despite his being so deeply preoccupied with world problems, he has noted how immaculate is this modern way of heating.

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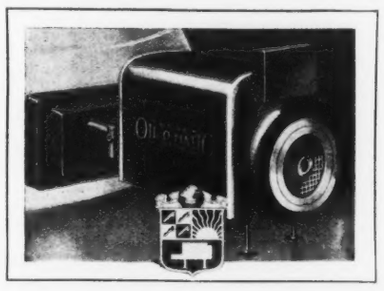

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406 Tribune Bldg.,
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Barr & Anderson, Ltd.,
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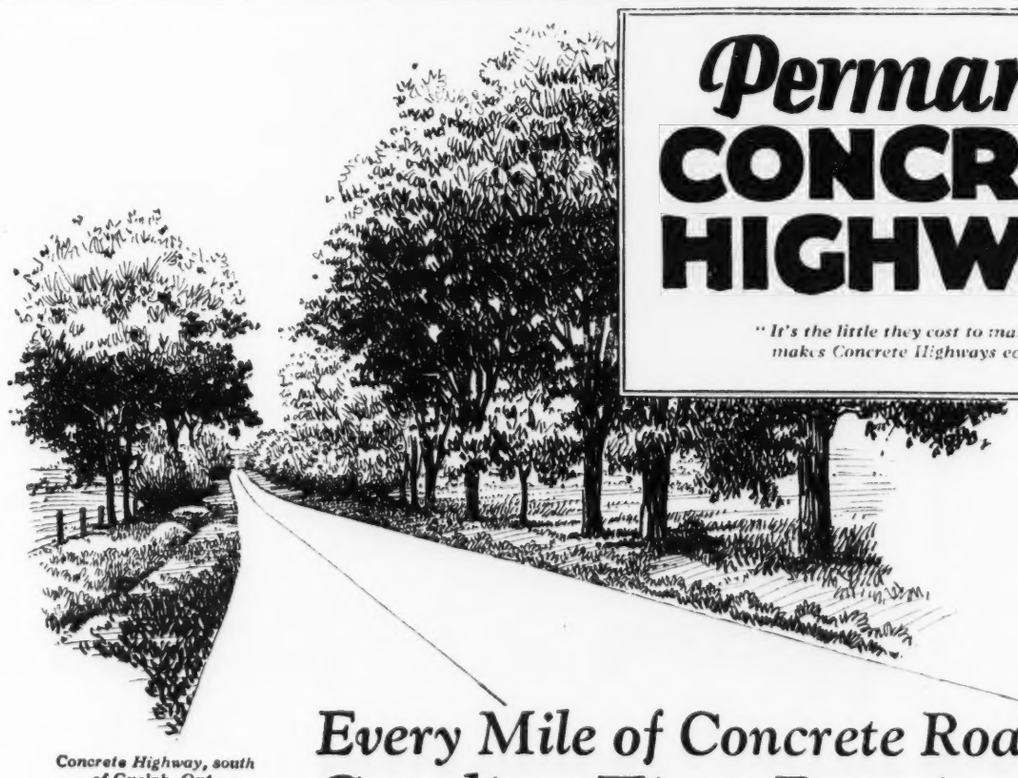
Vancouver, B.C.



Concrete Highway, south of Guelph, Ont.

Every Mile of Concrete Road Saves Gasoline, Tires, Repairs, Taxes

There is many a kick at the high cost of motoring; too few thoughts for its underlying cause. Yet the main factor in running up gas, tire and repair bills is right under your wheels—the road itself. And it's up to you what kind of roads you have.

Advocate permanent concrete roads, for every mile of their even, safe surface you drive over, saves money. Accurate and exhaustive tests have proved that they cut the costs that hurt you most, from one-fourth to one-third.

And being permanent, they save the taxes that would otherwise be spent on maintenance and renewals, and which can, instead, go toward building new concrete mileage.

In this way alone, will road-building catch up with traffic needs without the help of burdensome budgets.

CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Members of the vice-regal party photographed on the steps of Government House, Victoria, B.C., during the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to British Columbia. From left to right, Miss Helen Mackenzie, niece of His Honor J. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia; Lord Willingdon, His Honor J. Randolph Bruce, and Lady Willingdon. Back row, members of the staff of the vice regal party.

A Dash Into the Yukon

(Canadian National Railways Magazine)

IN THE performance of their duties, employees of the Canadian National Railways undertake work of great diversity, requiring initiative, resourcefulness and application; work that not infrequently calls for moral and physical courage. To be General Agent of the System at Skagway, Alaska, at times demands all these qualities. The territory is an immense one, extending inland into White Horse and down the Yukon River to Dawson City and beyond.

When the ice starts to break up in the early summer, the Yukoner, whose business has kept him ice and snow-bound in the far north for the long, dark months of winter, thinks longingly of the "outside", and, if circumstances permit, purchases a ticket for a trip to Eastern Canada, the States, England or other parts of the world, for although much of the glamor of the romantic days of the early Yukon is gone, men of all nations still make up the sparse population, sprinkled over the great goldfield area.

The General Agent of the Canadian National at Skagway, just as are the other railway representatives at this point, is keen to make the most of this passenger movement. Naturally, the first passenger man into Dawson, from which most of this business originates, has an advantage in lining up traffic.

This was the problem of Mr. L. B. Jones, General Agent of the Canadian National Railways, at Skagway, last spring. He wanted to get into Dawson as soon as possible and before navigation opened on the Yukon. He could have waited until the first steamer left White Horse for Dawson City, after the ice broke up, but this would have meant that he would have had but a brief period in which to make passenger reservations before the boat left on the return trip, and there were many persons to interview in reference to their routings. So Mr. Jones made passenger traffic history when he left White Horse ahead of the steamer sailing and had the distinction of being the first man to reach Dawson City by the river route, in 1926. He made the trip from White Horse in a small boat, following the breaking ice right into Dawson City. He started the perilous journey on April 25, and reached Dawson on May 8.

Those who know the Yukon River will realize just what such a trip involves and what it represents in the way of hazard. The Yukon at all times is dangerous navigating for small boats, and this danger is intensified in the spring when the ice is running mountains high, crashing and thundering along the banks as, loosened by the warm sun, it is carried by the tumultuous current on its swift rush to the Bering Sea.

On more than one occasion boats closely following the ice have been drawn by the strong current right under big ice caverns, ground to pieces and the occupants killed. Boatmen face many difficulties. Frequently they follow open courses in the ice, thinking they are in the main channel of the river, only to find they have been following a blind channel. Then they have to make their way back again, as well as they can, or desert the boat and make a rush for safety to the bank across the ice flow. Sometimes they reach the head of a jam and get caught in the ice. Perhaps, the jam may give way suddenly and ice and water start to move on at a tremendous rate.

Mr. Jones, and his companions, were in such a situation on one occasion and for hours were carried along by the swift-moving ice, the water dropping at the rate of a foot every five minutes. The jam was six miles long and the shore anchor ice was eight feet high. In other places the ice was piled sixteen and eighteen feet high. When the jam finally cleared, the Jones party was stranded in the boat fifteen feet away from the river.

Mr. Jones left White Horse in company with Ernest Scheink, a sourdough; Archie Martin, another old-timer from Galena Hill, in the Mayo District; Gilbert Skelley, a well-known Yukoner, and F. P. Savage, a Chicago journalist. The party travelled in two boats. With the aid of an Evinrude engine, the run of fifty miles was made from White Horse to the upper end of Lake La Barge, where tents were pitched on the ice for the night. Starting at 4.30, the next morning, boats were loaded on a knock-down sledge and hauled over the lake. The ice was thin in spots and the lead man went ahead tapping with a stick to test the density. Twelve miles from the point of commencement, a strong wind sprang up and a sleeping canvas was rigged, sail fashion, on the boats, loaded on the sleigh and a fast run made to the lower end of the lake. At places the outfit ran through deep crevices in the ice, so dangerous that the Indians had previously refused to rent their dogs for hauling the sleigh.

This gives but a glimpse of the first two or three days' travel, but it suffices to show some of the difficulties faced. The engine was out of commission at the end of the first day and as the days went by the party had varying adventures. One time it was snowbound for two days. On another occassion Mr. Jones, in making a jump from one of the boats to escape moving ice, fell into the icy water. Quick work by his comrades in building a fire on the snowbank, where under shelter of an improvised tent he dried out his clothes, saved him from any serious results of the exposure.

In the early season much game is seen along the Yukon and the boatmen were fortunate in this regard. At Hood Linkqua, wild geese by the thousands were mating after their return from the sunny south. The voyageurs heard the noise they made long before they turned the bend of the river that brought them into view. At the lower end of Lake La Barge many coyotes were also seen.

A band of beautiful white swan was sighted on another part of the river. The birds are now protected in this territory and are increasing rapidly. There were twelve in the flock and they were all large and graceful. Many moose were seen and a count was kept of the bear passed on the river banks—forty-nine in all. Mr. Jones had a narrow escape from a bear with cubs one day, when the animal rushed at him. He managed to make his getaway in the boat.

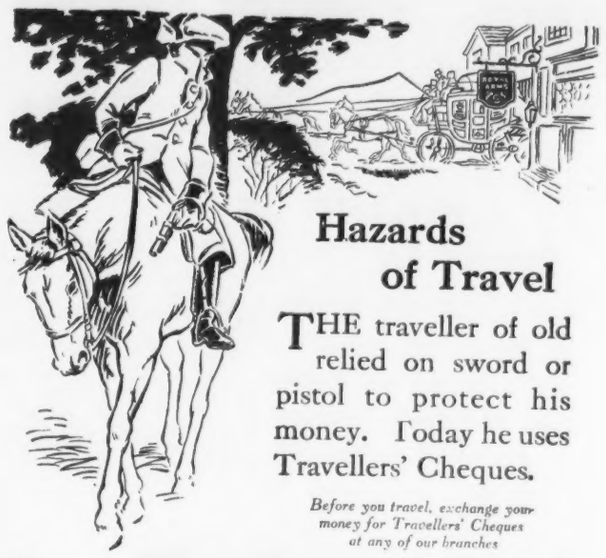
Between Yukon Crossing and Dawson City three or four herds of caribou were passed. There were between forty and fifty in each herd. It was an interesting sight to see the herd swimming across the river headed by a sagacious bull which with unerring skill would pick his way around the ice floes in search of clear water. A flight of cranes flying northward was seen which took an hour and a half to pass. Duck were generally in sight and, fortunately for the party, they were not gun shy.

An interesting family was met at the lower end of Lake La Barge—that of Mr. Morrison, the telegraph operator at this point. During the winter months Mr. Morrison operates a trap line and while out tending it one day Mrs. Morrison was confined. Alone in her cabin, she exemplified the spirit of the true pioneer and, when her husband returned, she showed him a fine baby boy.

At Yukon Crossing the party said goodbye to Mr. Archie Martin, who left on a 200-mile trek to Mayo. It was a formidable undertaking that this hardy Yukoner set out for himself but word was subsequently received that he arrived safely, after enduring many hardships. These are hardships that all Yukoners are prepared to face as all part of the day's work.

Mr. Jones and his companions made Dawson City on May 8, in advance of other parties that had left White Horse several days previous to them. They even beat in the mail boat—a no mean achievement for a chechako.

New York minister says the devil is busy in Russia. Then somebody actually is working over there.—*Terre Haute Post.*



Hazards of Travel

THE traveller of old relied on sword or pistol to protect his money. Today he uses Travellers' Cheques.

Before you travel, exchange your money for Travellers' Cheques at any of our branches

G617

The Royal Bank of Canada

LARVEX
Sold throughout the World to
PREVENT MOTH DAMAGE
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What Do SUPERTWIST Cords Do?

They *stretch* and *recover*

OLD-STYLE cords used in cord tires will stretch about 16% without breaking. If a blow from the road stretches such a cord *more* than 16%, it breaks. The tire is injured at that point.

SUPERTWIST cords are made by an exclusive Goodyear process so that they will stretch 26% without breaking. Long after ordinary cords have yielded to the blows of the road, SUPERTWIST cords are strong and active and elastic.

60% greater elasticity in the tire carcass gives an obvious increase in mileage—an increase which Goodyear users enjoy from *every* Goodyear-made cord—for all Goodyear cords are made of SUPERTWIST, and *only* Goodyear Cords.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

LONDON BY NIGHT

Tours round London by night are very popular with visitors from abroad, particularly Canadians, who are thus enabled to see the great city from an entirely new aspect. The picture shows a view across the river Thames, with Westminster Bridge, the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben.

The Demand for Cosmetics

ACCORDING to a published statement by the American Chemical Society, the manufacture of cosmetics in the United States is now six times what it was ten years ago. There are now between five and six hundred plants engaged in manufacture in a territory embracing largely the Eastern and Mid-western states. Some interesting facts on this subject follow:

"Two prominent causes of expansion are the much greater addiction of girls and women to cosmetics of all kinds than before the World War, and the rise of artificial and synthetic aromatic compounds.

"Creams, rouges, etc., according to the latest figures available, rank first in annual value, their production aggregating $34,178,000. Dentifrices are second with $25,496,000. Other classes are rated as follows in a total output of $141,488,000:

"Talcum and other toilet powders, $21,423,000; perfumery and toilet waters, $20,544,000; hair tonics, $9,480,000; hair dyes, $1,616,000; other cosmetics and toilet preparations not reported by kind, $8,057,000.

"Our foreign sales of face-powders, rouges, creams, etc., have developed promisingly in Latin American countries, led by Cuba," says a summary prepared for Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, the Society's official journal.

"Men as well as women in these countries are much given to the use of various scents and lotions, and the market possibilities are correspondingly increased.

"In the Far East, Japan has been gradually becoming familiar with our toilet creams and powders, and the American colony in the Philippines has made our trade with those islands of some importance.

"With China, however, the development of a market for these goods is still largely a matter of the future. The present small sales are mainly taken by the foreign population. But Chinese women are much addicted to the use of hair lotions, nail polishes, etc., and the imported preparations of this character are making headway against the long-prevailing native wares.

"The specialty of the United States, in which it holds the acknowledged leadership in practically all markets, is dentifrices. Throughout the world American dentists and dental equipment have long been held superior to all others, and the vogue of our pastes and powders for the teeth has followed naturally in the wake of this preference.

"Last year we supplied the world with dentifrices valued at $3,382,000. By far our best customer for these articles ordinarily is England, which takes nearly a third of the total.

"All the British dependencies are also good buyers, while Latin America and the lands of the Far East turn to American tooth powders and soaps as naturally as they do to French perfumes.

"Outside of the British Isles, Europe is credited with no great quantities, although it is likely that much of the export to England really finds its way to the Continent, where the American brands are very favorably known. In general international trade the only competitor for this business mentioned by our trade scouts abroad is Germany, whose wares, however, have made no serious inroads on our sales.

"The bulk of our sales of toilet preparations, aside from perfumery and toilet waters, is made up of toilet powders, particularly talcum, creams, rouges, and similar cosmetics, and dentifrices. The trade is very widely scattered.

"Almost every country in the world, in fact, shares in it to some extent, even the semi-civilized lands importing certain amounts for the use of foreign residents. The great throngs of American tourists which have come to be familiarly known in all parts of the world have induced a certain trade in the toilet articles with which they are familiar, even such producing countries as Italy stocking American wares for their use.

"The competition with which these wares meet in international trade is chiefly from French, English, and German goods. There are also in the field the products of local manufacture, in both the highly civilized and the more backward countries; and this domestic production, in fact, usually fills most of the given nation's requirements.

"As a rule they are simpler and cheaper concoctions, and as wealth and trade increase the finer imported articles replace them naturally. Thus the field of future operations for our sales agents abroad is very large, and in countries like China has as yet scarcely been touched."

The Idea of the Jewelled Bracelets

THE newest ingenious notion for dance-tea or informal dinner frocks has been adapted from that evening vogue of wearing a lot of diamond and jewelled bracelets up the arm. This adaptation was seen in a famous house in the Faubourg St. Honoré and is shown on a black georgette dress having a bolero front, with a big flower of diamanté at the waist. On a long sheath sleeve is a series of rows of fine diamanté, just like narrow bracelets and about ¾ in. apart. They extend to just turned the elbow, while at the bottom of the sleeve is a plain piece of georgette like a cuff.

Distinctive HATS for well groomed men

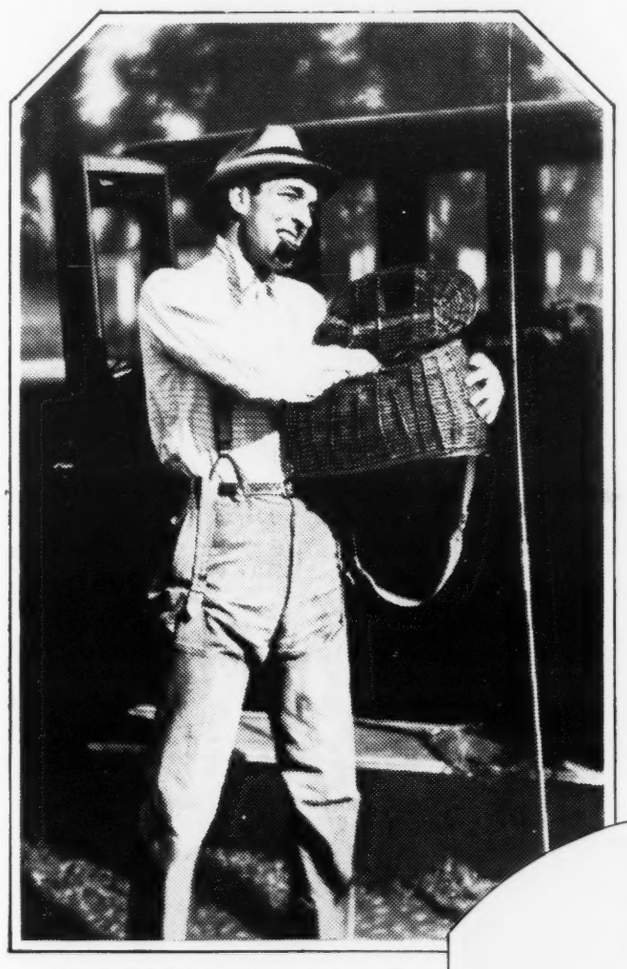
THE BROCK HAT
The St. Lawrence Hat

MADE BY THE WOLTHAUSEN HAT CORPORATION, LIMITED.
ALSO MAKERS OF THE WOLTHAUSEN, PEER AND HORTON HAT

134

"I thought I had tried everything"

"Twenty years of suffering had been sapping my vitality"



MR. J. F. BERRIGAN *of Quebec out for a day at his favorite sport.*

"THERE SEEMED *to be something the matter with my stomach that could not be cured. Remedy after remedy had failed to relieve me. Then, as a last resort, I started eating Fleischmann's Yeast.*

"The first time I tried it for about two weeks but found no improvement. I thought that Yeast was no better than all the other things I had taken. I stopped.

"Then one day I again got interested in an advertisement in the daily papers, telling what fresh Yeast does for the health. I began to think perhaps I had not given it a fair trial. I decided to try it once more. This time I took three cakes every day regularly, dissolved in hot water.

"That was about two months ago. Now my trouble has completely disappeared. I have never felt better in my life.

"I am still eating three cakes a day and would rather miss a meal than a Yeast cake. I would advise anyone suffering with stomach trouble to eat Yeast, not for two or three weeks, but to keep at it. They certainly will find the road to health."

J. F. Berrigan, Quebec.

THE permanence of his recovery was due to the fact that Fleischmann's Yeast is not a drug or a medicine but a fresh, corrective food. Each cake contains millions of tiny living plants, grown in a nutritious extract of malt and grain. They purify the whole digestive tract and keep it active, preventing the absorption of dangerous poisons by the body. They stimulate and strengthen the sluggish muscles of elimination, gradually overcoming constipation, indigestion and skin disorders.

Don't delay: start now to eat your way back to health! To rid youself of that constant feeling of weariness. To raise the tone of your whole body. To restore yourself in every way to your rightful vigorous health.

All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place. Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. L-601, The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

RIGHT

MISS DOROTHY KENDALL, although only twelve years old, has already distinguished herself by her classical, ballet and folk dancing, in particular the Highland Fling, in which she is a championship winner. "I have managed to keep Dorothy in excellent health," writes Mrs. Kendall. "When I found that she was beginning to suffer from my old complaint I started giving her Fleischmann's Yeast. I had suffered for years from constipation and was a constant user of laxatives. When I read of Fleischmann's Yeast and what it had done for others I thought it might do the same for me. And I have never been troubled with constipation since I began taking it. Now that Dorothy has been taking Yeast regularly every morning and every night (she drinks it in hot milk), it has been months and months since she has had any trouble."

Mrs. F. Kendall, Vancouver, B. C.

BELOW

MR. SWALLOW is interested in ponies—in fact he has taken up the raising of them as a business. Yet in spite of this healthy outdoor life he writes that he often felt run down and suffered from skin disorders. He says: "Yeast was being given to my young sister and brother so I was always seeing it around. When I learned it was good for skin troubles I began eating it myself. In a month's time my pimples had quite disappeared and I felt a great deal better. I would unhesitatingly suggest Fleischmann's Yeast to anyone with skin troubles. It is easy to get, easy to take, and certainly does clear the skin if eaten regularly."

Norman Swallow, Winnipeg, Man.

This Easy, Natural Way to have your rightful, vigorous health

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal: just plain in small pieces, or on crackers, in fruit juice, milk or water. For constipation physicians say to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and at bedtime. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST IS MADE IN CANADA

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 16, 1927

Ontario's High Adventure in Reconstruction

Hon. William Finlayson Proposes Under New Powers Given Him to Rehabilitate Forest Wealth of Ontario, to Move Farmers from Poor Agricultural Land of Laurentian Shield to Better Land in the North and Eventually Make Out of Land Thus Taken and Reserves Already Created a Great Provincial Park Stretching from the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—Not for Timber Alone but for Tourist Industry Which May Produce $200,000,000 Annually in Ten Years—Will Give Renewed Hope to Farmers on Poor Land and Will Create a Body of Foresters With High Ideals of Service and a Strong Imaginative Appeal

By Merrill Denison.

FEW legislative enactments received such approval as that accorded the Forestry Act introduced by Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, during the last session of the Ontario House. His speech to the second reading of the bill was acclaimed enthusiastically by Government and Opposition supporters alike, and by the Press. In closing Mr. Finlayson drew a stirring word picture of Ontario as a land of high adventure, and then invited his hearers to embark with him "on a new, high adventure—that of the rehabilitation of the forest wealth of Ontario."

It is a statement to seize the imagination, and one has only to study the bill to sense that such a comprehensive and statesmanlike policy could only have been formulated by a man who would epitomize its purpose in just such a phrase.

The forestry bill considers Ontario's forestry problems in three sections: those related to the agricultural south, the Laurentian Shield, and Northern Ontario. In the southern portion of the province, where the need for replanting has become critical, 10 per cent. of farm acreage devoted to reforestation purposes will be exempt from taxes. In the North the Government will expand its system of fire prevention and control by both towers and planes, and will watch cutting operations more guardedly.

But it is to the central part of the province, that very considerable portion of Old Ontario lying between the rich farm lands of the lake basins and the French River, that the Forestry Act promises the greatest benefits. In a sense it is epochal. It is the first sign of appreciation on the part of any government that the Laurentian Country is other than a mine of forest wealth which once exhausted is of no further value.

Few people realize what a small percentage of the province is made of the farmlands of the south. Old Ontario, south of the French River, is but 15 per cent. of the whole, and less than half of this area is suitable for agriculture. The granite lake country which Mr. Finlayson proposes to regenerate is over 8 per cent. of all Ontario.

Half a century ago it was a magnificent pinery, but old Ontario was not lumbered. It was ravished. Its forest wealth was mined, as all natural resources are mined in a new country, whether they be soil or trees, gold or fish, silver or human beings. In the belief that the forests were inexhaustible, a primitive industry was allowed to exploit them ruthlessly. In the wake of the axe came fire to complete the destruction. Portions of the country escaped both axe and fire, but in the main that huge area between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa was turned into an economic wasteland.

The settlers who had come into the country with the lumbermen and who were quite well off as long as that industry remained, were left largely to fend for themselves. With the exception of small areas about the mouths of creeks, a few fertile valleys, and good land cupped among the hills, the country is utterly worthless for farming. The more progressive settlers moved out, and left behind them decaying records, in abandoned homes and barns, of a futile attempt to conquer nature, where only co-operation can succeed.

The remaining settlers worked, but in the course of three generations, the hopelessness of trying to win a living from the meagre soil, robbed the people of many of the sturdy qualities that had brought them as pioneers into a new land. Scrawny soil, poor roads, no markets, and indifference on the part of the rest of the province made their lot a well-nigh hopeless one.

***

THAT the country had great potential value as a playground was evident to any city dweller who went to its lakes and hills in the summer time, and grew to feel a fierce attachment for its beauty. He realized that this beauty must be preserved, enhanced and made accessible. Destruction would have to cease, a policy of game, fish and forest conservation be undertaken on a scale never before contemplated in Ontario, and the whole brought under one administrative control.

The first of these needs has been accomplished by the excellent tower system of fire control, and by the splendid personnel which tends them.

The promise of the second is contained in Mr. Finlayson's bill. It makes possible the reclamation of the Laurentian shield and its rededication to forest purposes. It empowers the government to create Forest Reserves, to close townships found useless for farming purposes, and to remove settlers therefrom to land upon which they can make a decent living, and which now cries out for settlers. It provides for the establishment of a Forestry Board of research, experiment and control.

The third is seen as a near possibility. With Algonquin Park to the north, the Eastern Forest Reserve to the east, and the steady acquisition year by year of townships from which the inhabitants have been moved, it is easy to imagine, within the course of a decade or two, a great provincial park stretching from the Ottawa to Georgian Bay, and embracing a country whose attractions for the tourist should make it one of the most valuable assets of the province.

***

ALTHOUGH the act has only been in force a short time, Mr. Finlayson has already commenced to make it real. Three townships in Haliburton have been chosen from which to move settlers together with their stock, implements, household goods—lumber and hardware if they wish to take it—to the clay belt. They will be moved without cost to themselves, and land will be given them in the north in exchange for that which they have left. The Government will help them establish themselves in their new homes.

This redistribution of population from infertile lands on which its toil is wasted, to new lands whose wealth is non-existent until human labor is applied to it, is a scheme to fire the imagination. But apart altogether from its humanitarian and social benefits to be derived from the migration, the economies which will be effected in school grants alone will in many cases pay the cost of transportation, and the increment to be obtained from transferring this human energy from sterile to fertile soil will be considerable. The lands taken over by the Government will become Crown Forest Reserves and will be closed to future settlement.

But it would be a mistake to consider that the monies spent in reforestation are on account of future timber alone. Trees may prove greater source of wealth to Old Ontario as scenery than they can ever be again as timber. Within ten years the tourist industry will produce $200 million yearly in Ontario: the value of timber for the last five years, irrespective of pulp and paper, has been less than 15 millions.

In considering the money that the government will spend under the new Forestry Act, is it not much wiser to view it as spent in the interests of an industry with an annual turn-over of $200,000,000, than one of $15,000,000?

TRAINED FARM WORKERS FOR CANADA
Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, at Euston Station, London, bidding farewell to a party of emigrants en route to the Dominion. They have received preliminary farm training under the scheme of the British Ministry of Labor.

What About Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd.?

Late General Manager of Stratford Factory Claims Brooks Has Been Planning to Transfer Interests of Canadian Shareholders to Buffalo — Only Sold Thirty Out of 140 Cars Built in Last Two Years — Selling Stock the Main Business — Cost a Million and a Half for Development Expense—Interlocking Directorates of Brooks, His Relatives and Associates — Dominion Government Responsibility

By Wellington Jeffers

THAT it is high time indeed for a fact-finding expedition into the financial affairs of the four Companies conducted under the aegis of Mr. O. J. Brooks, as suggested in the Gold and Dross columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, would appear from a letter just received from Mr. W. A. Dover, until recently General Manager of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited. SATURDAY NIGHT asked only for an investigation so that proper measures should be taken to conserve assets; Mr. Dover goes further to say: "It is high time the shareholders take over the Brooks Company and in this way they may have some chance of success." Mr. Dover also sends me with his letter copy of a letter which he sent recently to the Stratford "Beacon-Herald," under date of April 7th last, stating that "the city of Stratford would be well advised to tie his (Brooks') hands by legal documents covering the next five years, so that they may not wake up some morning to find the plant closed up and the interests of the Canadian shareholders transferred to Buffalo."

The letter referred to goes on to say that, unless Mr. Brooks has a decided change of heart through force of circumstances, this statement is correct, continuing as follows:

"This statement is made for the reason that very recently I wanted to make certain changes in the plant which are necessary for the well-being of the employees, and Mr. Brooks advised me to spend no money on the Stratford plant as it would be discontinued.

"In Brooks' statement to the 'Beacon-Herald' he claimed that more men would be employed at the Stratford factory. Undoubtedly this may be true, and more men will be hired just before the Annual Meeting, but not longer than three weeks ago I was advised by Brooks to cut down the staff. It is a mystery why he would require additional men when there has been no manufacturing programme arranged, and when at his instructions the manufacture of the present sedan model is to be discontinued, and the development of the bus from a year to a year and a half away from production. Incidentally it would take at least twelve months to develop a new pleasure car.

"Brooks claims that the Stratford factory is capable of manufacturing ten buses a week. The factory space is not large enough to build three buses a week, and the American plant has less floor space than the Stratford plant. I believe these figures are fairly well borne out by the fact that he has only built one hundred and forty cars in two years, and only thirty of these have been sold. Possibly the reason for the small sales is the fact that Mr. Brooks was afraid the sale of cars might interfere with the selling of stock, and a year ago he transferred the sales department from Stratford to Toronto, he taking control of the sales.

"Brooks, in his article to the 'Beacon-Herald,' claims that some of the engineering staff will be moved to Buffalo. Arrangements have been made for the last three or four months to remove the entire engineering staff to Buffalo. In fact one of the engineering staff has now been in Buffalo for months, and his salary charged to Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, Stratford.

"Brooks speaks of saving $225,000 to the Canadian Company per year by the removal of the engineering staff to Buffalo. In reality the saving would be approximately $35,000 per year of salaries.

"Will he admit that it will cost an additional $225,000 per year for development work of which the Canadian Company will reap the benefit, after four years of development work, costing in the neighborhood of a million and a half, including the bus development, and will he kindly say what the future development will be?

"He does not mention in his statement to the 'Beacon-Herald' the million dollars spent on the development of the passenger car, and why the discontinuance of it after this enormous development work has been done. Is this a bitter pill that the Canadian shareholders will have to swallow?

"Will Brooks give the Canadian shareholders a statement of what he intends to do with the valuable patents that have been secured at their expense, and will he say that they are going to be turned over to the American Company for nothing, and what he personally is going to receive out of the shuffle?

"Will he also state to the Canadian shareholders the arrangement he made with Mr Delling, Chief Engineer of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and the terms of the contract that exists whereby all improvements and patents made by Mr. Delling were the property of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and to secure the protection of which the Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, paid a considerable amount of money?

"Are all these items included in this wonderful saving of $225,000, or will these benefits accrue to Mr. O. J. Brooks and his associates in Buffalo?

"It would also be very interesting for Brooks to state to the Canadian shareholders the method of handling some thirty cars for taxi service with his dummy company known as Steamer Cab, Limited, and how Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, will receive anything out of the situation other than an enormous liability for the interest of O. J. Brooks and his associates.

"It might also be interesting to the Canadian shareholders if Mr. Brooks would explain his transfer of Canadian money to Buffalo, and, as President of the Company, the controlling by himself of certain monies belonging to Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, without any explanation or without any other officer of the Company signing or countersigning.

"It might be very interesting to Canadian shareholders if Brooks would state the reason for his interlocking directorates and the type of men who are holding those positions. Is it not a fact that it is a one-man organization with a bunch of dummy directors controlled absolutely by Brooks? For instance, P. R. Penhall is now Treasurer of Brooks Securities, Limited, Vice-President of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and Treasurer of Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo. Will Brooks deny that his brother-in-law, Mr. George Radike, holds similar positions in the different companies? Will he deny that his wife's brother-in-law, Mr. H. B. Rounds, is Manager of the Toronto Branch of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, drawing a salary from Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and is also Secretary-Treasurer of the dummy company known as Steamer Cab, Limited?

"These are only a few of the facts which the Canadian shareholders should be acquainted with, and I personally challenge Mr. Brooks to allow an audit of Brooks Securities, Limited, Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo, and Steamer Cab, Limited, this audit to be made by a competent firm of chartered accountants, chosen by the shareholders to investigate the connection between these four companies, giving the auditors access to all entries, correspondence and agreements, records covering sale and re-sale of stock, etc.

"In conclusion, I want to state that when I entered the employ of the Company they had nothing in Stratford but bluff. In two years an organization was built up and the factory running, but Brooks did everything in his power (and he had absolute control) to stop manufacturing and selling cars, as that would hurt the sale of stock. It was not a question of requiring experienced men, but a matter of securing a General Manager who did not know his methods in order to get him to present to the shareholders his propaganda so as to get by for another year, which the ex-General Manager would not agree to do.

"The factory is efficient and has a good clean lot of employees, but the shareholders require a President and Board of Directors who will give them a fair show for their money and not jeopardize their interests for personal gain. Shareholders will be well advised to attend the Annual Meeting in person, or if this is impossible, make sure that whoever gets their proxy will safeguard their interests."

I may add that in his covering letter to me, Mr. Dover says:

"Brooks early last fall stored 34 cars in St. James Garage, Toronto, to reduce the factory congestion. I believe most of these are still in storage, and these are the methods used throughout the business. All bluff."

***

MR. DOVER'S reference to proxies, and also to the necessity of shareholders taking over their business if they want to save it, does not make the situation look very hopeful. One of the worst features of such a promotion as Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, is that the shares are sold from one end of the Dominion to the other by high pressure stock salesmen; and the men who purchase the shares are for the most part people without financial experience, people who will take down the glib talk of the salesman line, hook and sinker. How can they be rounded up to take action in their own interests? Mr. Brooks controls the shareholders' lists in all probability and will be able to get enough proxies back to give him control at the annual meeting. This is a case where the shareholders cannot well protect themselves, and since the Dominion Government granted to Mr. Brooks the right to sell his shares from end to end of the Dominion, it is really a responsibility of the Federal Government to see that that right is executed properly. How many shares of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, would have been sold in the Prairie Provinces, for instance, if the Securities Commissions of those provinces had been allowed an effective say? It is certain that those Commissions would have asked for a great deal more information about the venture than is now available to the general public before permitting the sale of stocks. If the Dominion Government will not itself exercise proper supervision of the sale of stocks of Companies to whom it grants incorporation, it should cease acting the part of a dog in the manger and enact legislation which will give provinces the power to refuse any Company the right to sell shares within its borders if it will not give adequate information to show that the purchasers of shares are being treated fairly.

Contracting in Russia

RT. HON. SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE, in his book, "A Diplomatist in Europe," tells a story which he heard in Russia about an English contractor who had undertaken to transport by sea, during the Russian war with Japan, a force of Russian soldiers. "Unused to local methods, he had hoped to obtain, by submitting a low estimate, the contract, but on being summoned to the Admiralty at St. Petersburg, he was informed by a board of high officials that 'his figures were somewhat disappointing.' 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I can give my word of honor that I have made them as low as possible. I can't do the job for less.' 'That is just the fault we find with you,' he was answered; 'you have made no allowance for the large commissions which will have to be paid to a high personage in the Government, whom I must not mention by name.' 'If that is all your Excellencies want,' said my friend, 'I shall be very happy to meet you. I can double the estimate, if you wish it.' 'Why not treble it, while we are about it?' was the answer. 'It is not for me,' said the English contractor, 'to object to your generous offer,' and the bargain was rapidly concluded, to the complete satisfaction of all concerned."

A Slogan Goes to College

WHILE the slogan of the manufactured gas industry, "If it's done with heat, you can do it better with gas," is fairly well known, it is doubtful if most people would recognize it in either one of the two forms given below.

A college professor explained it to his class as follows: "If it is accomplished with the sensation produced by calories, you can immeasurably do it better with matter in its most rarified state."

Not to be outdone, or better understood, an Englishman said it this way: "You can accomplish the desired task with much greater facility by employing an aeriform illuminating fluid."

DID you know that the progeny of a single pair of rats may be over 800 in one year? There is no race suicide among rats.

Nothing keeps them down but incessantly destroying them.

Little Lessons in Finance

Culled by the Financial Editor from the World's Great Writers

Twenty-eighth Lesson. (Taken from Hesiod, Works and Days, line 366.) "It grieves your heart to need something and not have it."

"Let the wage promised to a friend be fixed: even with your brother smile—and get a witness; for trust and mistrust, alike ruin men."

Hesiod, Works and Days, line 695. "Bring home a wife to your house when you are of the right age, while you are not far short of thirty years nor much above; for this is the right age for marriage. Marry a maiden, so that you can teach her careful ways, and especially marry one who lives near you, but look well about you and see that your marriage will not be a joke to your neighbors. For a man wins nothing better than a good wife, and again, nothing worse than a bad one, a greedy soul who roasts her man without fire, strong though he may be, and brings him to an untimely old age."

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GOLD & DROSS

WARNING AGAINST WORTHLESS SECURITIES

In the April Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce the general public is warned to be on its guard against the broker who disposes of questionable and often worthless securities. No warning more needed could have been issued, and SATURDAY NIGHT is glad to see one of our largest banking institutions giving this subject so prominent a place. This journal has repeatedly of late years drawn attention to the lax way in which Dominion incorporations of Companies are given, and especially how the federal loop-holes have to a large extent done away with the protection which the Prairie Provincial Governments have been at much pains to provide for the Western people. The Canadian Bank of Commerce commends the Provincial Governments for the measures they have taken recently to bring this matter to the attention of the Dominion Government. Its letter is, in part, as follows:

The utilization of natural resources and the greater production arising therefrom involve large capital issues, practically all of which are offered for public subscription and, as has been the experience of every country where extensive development has taken place, the unscrupulous promoter is afforded his greatest opportunity for the disposal of questionable, and oftentimes, worthless securities. He operates almost as freely as the broker who offers high grade bonds and stocks, but, unlike the reputable broker, he does not approach the experienced investor; his appeal is mainly to the class of people which cannot, or does not, distinguish between investment and speculation, and which is apt to be carried away by the promise of higher returns than those obtainable from sound investments. The results are only too well known, and it is safe to say that there are few well-settled districts where there are not tragic instances of savings, won by years of toil and thrift, having been exchanged for shares in companies, the standing and prospects of which would not have borne the most cursory examination.

The distress thus caused to individuals who purchase stocks of the most speculative type is, in itself, a matter of grave concern, but there are far-reaching effects in other directions. The greater part of the loanable funds of banks is made up of the savings of people who regularly deposit small sums and who thereby accumulate fairly substantial balances. These, in the aggregate, comprise the liquid capital of the country which is employed in the conduct of industry and trade, and in this way the financial resources of the country are pooled and made available for commerce. From these funds the farming community obtains loans which enable it to sow and to reap its crops, or to purchase and to finish young live stock. Similarly, all other classes of producers and the manufacturers depend upon these funds for advances to meet pay-rolls and to bring their raw materials or finished goods to the markets. Therefore, when this liquid capital is depleted by withdrawals for the purchase of stocks of doubtful value less credit is available for productive and distributive purposes and there is a direct economic loss to the country, which must be shared by all engaged in business.

The activities of those responsible for dishonest and unsound financing should be checked, and if this cannot be accomplished by a wide-spread warning and by the concerted action of private interests it will be necessary to institute governmental measures. Three of the provincial governments, in applying recently to the Dominion Government for power to control the sale of stocks within their own borders, have taken steps which are to be commended. The banks, some stock brokers and bond dealers and the financial papers constantly explain to intending investors the difference between investment and speculation, in order that the various classes of stocks and bonds may be placed in the hands of those who understand just what these securities represent, and who have some knowledge, at least, of the conditions that may affect the values of even first-class securities. This policy might well be followed by all reputable brokers and dealers for, while a wide distribution of capital issues means a national partnership in the country's resources and industries, and for that reason is desirable, it is clear that there are many inexperienced people who should not be encouraged to purchase some of the securities which are offered to the general public.

"FINANCIAL ADVISER" GIVES A TIPPING SERVICE

S. H., Ottawa, Ont. I have had copies of the circular letter sent out by "The Financial Adviser," 190 St. James Street, from about twenty sources. I imagine they are doing their bit towards swelling the revenues of the Post Office Department. And for such a laudable object, too! They are quite right in saying that "the way to profit is honeycombed with pitfalls," and in suggesting to intending buyers that they should seek help "of wise and experienced men who have made a study of markets and their vagaries." I do not know Herbert Howard, Editor, nor Acme Publishing Co., Ltd., publishers. Nor have I seen any of the sheets on which he claims to have advised his friends to buy Brazilian when it was at 55 (now 120), Montreal Power at 150 (now 260), Asbestos common at 27 (now the equivalent of 121), Shawinigan at 135 (now 275), Smelters at 60 (now 250), Noranda at 10 (now 21). If he actually did send out that advice he was one of a host who regarded all those issues with favor. However, I am inclined to look on the investment service offered by "The Financial Adviser" ($20.00 yearly; trial subscription for thirty days, $1) with some doubt, because one of the inquirers with regard to this service sends along a copy of the Financialistic Debater which was forwarded to him in an envelope coming from the "Financial Adviser." The Financialistic Debater is a tipster sheet which has been pushing with extravagant and untrustworthy sales talk some issues listed on the Boston Curb Exchange, a disreputable exchange located over a shoe shop in Boston.

INVEST $35,000 FOR SAFETY

H. E. A., Chatham, Ont. I judge from your letter that you wish to have your $35,000 securely invested against the time when you cease working and earning. You also ask that the securities have a good yield. Naturally, the highest degree of safety goes with the lowest yield. The following list, divided roughly into seven groups of $5,000 each, shows dates of interest payment which will cover practically every month in the year except March and September. To make up for that, I have two sets of bonds whose interest would fall due semi-annually in February and August. Two sets of bonds also fall due in April and October, with the idea of meeting the extra calls which one expects about those periods. I have also chosen bonds which have maturity after 1941, as it is to your interest to have your money securely invested so that it will not fall back upon you at some time when you cannot invest it to such good advantage as you can to-day.

The list I suggest for you is as follows:

Dominion Government taxable Bonds, due October 15, 1943, interest payable 15th April and 15th October, at 102.60 and interest to yield 4.77%;

Canadian National Railway 5% Bonds, guaranteed by Dominion Government, due February 1st, 1954. Interest payable 1st February and 1st August at 103.78 and interest to yield 4.75%;

City of Regina 5% Bonds, due 1st January, 1942, interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina, at 100 and interest to yield 5%;

Gatineau Power Company 5% First Mortgage Bonds, due June 1st, 1956, interest payable 1st June and 1st December. Principal and interest payable Canada, New York or Boston, at 97.50 and interest to yield 5.16%;

Canada Biscuit Company 6½% First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1st, 1946. Interest payable 1st May and November, at 103 and interest to yield 6.28%;

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, 6% First and General Mortgage Bonds, due 1st October, 1941, interest payable 1st April and 1st October at 99 and interest to yield 6.10%;

Japanese Government 6½% External Bonds, due February 1st, 1954. Interest payable 1st February and 1st August at 101.87 and interest to yield 6.35%.

AUTOMOTIVE CREDIT CORPORATION AND STERLING ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

H. E. F., Picton, Ont., M. J., Wellington, Ont. Ryerson & Company's selling sheet concerning the Sterling Acceptance Corporation is shy on facts as to present earnings, and long on estimates as to future earnings. Such haziness is always a sign that you cannot lose much money in refusing to speculate. The talk about these financing corporations always being successful is considerably exaggerated. Six weeks ago Ryerson & Company were telling holders of the 6½ per cent. 20-year sinking fund gold bonds of Automotive Credit Corporation, Ltd., that the Automotive Credit Corporation, Limited, was in financial difficulties, and offering to take over a $500 bond in exchange for fifty shares of common stock of Sterling Acceptance Corporation, Toronto. This was by telephone. Later they cancelled the offer of exchange, saying they had disposed of all the common stock for trading purposes, and had found that the market for Automotive Credit Corporation, Limited, had faded away. In view of this talk, how can the Company argue that financing corporations of this kind are invariably successful? I understand that Mr. John Bridge is no longer connected with Automotive Credit Corporation.

BERNARR MacFADDEN TALKS IN MILLIONS

S. T., Toronto, Ont. In order to sell stock of his own company, MacFadden Publications, Inc., Bernarr MacFadden sent you a clipping showing that the net income of the Curtis Publishing Co., for the year ending December 31st, 1925, was $15,701,510, after all reserves and charges. That would make it, no doubt, the most profitable publishing business in the world. Bernarr sees no reason why he shouldn't do the same. He speaks of the rate of speed at which his publishing company has advanced in the publishing world. For the last two or three years he has been selling stock on the basis of dividends paid in the past. He tried to give the idea that these dividends would continue. Now he has to refer to his failure to pay a dividend on June 30th of last year. He says: "I think it was wisdom on our part not to try to pay a dividend on this occasion." He says: "the money that we could have used for that purpose was diverted to the promotion of various publishing enterprises and I am sure will ultimately help earn big dividends."

He states that the value of stock sold five years ago increased 100% and then 400%, increasing the value of stock formerly valued at $1,000 to $10,000. He does not make it plain who values this stock. However, he states his belief that the stock of the company will be increased within the next five years in a similar proportion. He states that the profits from TRUE STORY alone at this time could more than pay a ten per cent. annual dividend on the present capitalization of ten million dollars if all of the profits were applied to this end. However, they wish to put as much money as they can in promoting some big publishing enterprises, the New York Evening Graphic and the Philadelphia Daily News.

He says: "We have every reason to believe that these enterprises will succeed and ultimately return huge profits. If our views prove to be correct, it is no exaggeration to say that we can justly increase our capital stock to fifteen or twenty millions and then to thirty or forty millions, and ultimately fifty millions."

He might add that both these enterprises are daily newspapers which need high expenditures of money to keep them going, and to get services which will increase their popularity. Establishing daily papers is one of the most speculative businesses in the world. If he makes a success of them the profits would undoubtedly be large, but the cost of financing has been large as well, and in view of the constant efforts being made to sell stock by mail, a very expensive proceeding, and the paucity of information with regard to actual financial results of the various enterprises being launched by this company it is a very speculative stock to buy.

ALBERTA CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LTD., BONDS

R. R., Elbow, Sask. We could not advise buying the eight per cent. gold bonds offered in connection with the Alberta Canadian Collieries, Ltd., of Edmonton. While the property may have been rather favorably situated, according to our information the development history has not been any too satisfactory. In fact it seems that a meeting of the bondholders was held recently and company affairs placed with the Western Trust Company as trustees. The books are being audited, and a report will no doubt be issued at an early date. It is just possible that the proposition may be taken over by another company, and in that way present bondholders be protected.

THE SAME OLD STUFF

J. J., Parsons, Ont. This literature of C. M. Cordasco & Company, Montreal, Que., with its heading in big black letters, "Russia Will Repay," is simply teasing the readers it reaches through the mails into taking a chance on very speculative stuff. "Will you be among the Rothschilds of 1927?" he asks. It is just as easy as that, he would have you believe. Buy some Russian Government 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1894, and become in 1927 another Rothschild. This will happen, Cordasco & Company say, because "the Russian Government is on the verge of paying the debts of the Czarist regime." Well, we hope so, but we would advise you against being too sanguine.

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LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the regular 2% quarterly dividend on the 8% preferred stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending May 1st, 1927, payable May 10th, 1927, to shareholders of record May 1st, 1927.

By order of the board.

W. J. STONE,
President.

Toronto, April 12, 1927.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day payable May 2, 1927, to the Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 14, 1927.

New York, April 4, 1927.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secy. & Treas.

GOLD & DROSS

BROOKS STEAM MOTORS FINANCING

T. R., Toronto, Ont. Read what was said last week in these columns under the heading, "High Time for Fact-finding Expedition into Financial Methods of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd.", and the article which appears on the Front Page of the Financial Section this week. I may say as well that I have been informed that the auditors, Metherell, White & Company, Hamilton, Ontario, were refused access to the books by Mr. O. J. Brooks, President of the Company. I do not know his reasons for taking this action, but it is another reason why you should exercise caution in purchasing this stock. You would find it difficult to turn around and sell the stock for one-third of what the agents are asking.

DOMINION COMBING MILLS STOCK PROSPECTS NIGH HOPELESS

Editor, Gold and Dross,—

Re Dominion Combing Mills, Ltd.

The above company issued units consisting of one preferred and two common shares in 1922. They have not yet paid interest or dividends on these. Could you furnish me with any information as to the doings of this company as I have never been able to find out anything definite and I consider dividends should have been paid.

Lambert, Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Combing Mills has not earned enough to pay operating expenses, let alone pay dividends. Its career has so far been one of trying to make ends meet, and they do not quite meet. The stock is difficult to market, and in view of the nearly hopeless future as to dividends I see no prospect of improvement. This is another case where SATURDAY NIGHT from the very inception of the enterprise warned its readers that they were taking great chances with their money. The stock was sold with a high pressure accompaniment of promises and big talk, which perhaps now the shareholders will see meant nothing at all.

K. & S. TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS LTD., ADJUDGED BANKRUPT

E. R., Toronto, Ont. Please note the following item copied from Dun's Bulletin of April 5th:

K. and S. Tire and Rubber Goods, Limited. Writ issued against by Chartered Trust and Executor Company, Trustees. The Company is also adjudged bankrupt. G. T. Clarkson is the custodian. He is also the receiver and manager for the bondholders. The writ mentioned above is to be heard in the Supreme Court.

EXTENUATE (X10U8)

R. M., Oshawa, Ont. I have been making a number of inquiries in British Columbia with reference to the prospects of Extenuate and get conflicting reports as to its chances. Two brokers express hopefulness as to the outcome of any work which may be initiated because of its proximity to the Sebakwe, B. C. Silver and the Premier. An experienced mining man, however, who knows the district, says he sees little or no reason to believe that the Extenuate property has any ore on it. He discounts its proximity to the mines mentioned by saying that there is a change in the formation on the Sebakwe North of which it is unlikely that the Premier ore zone extends.

Algomont is a forlorn hope.

PRINCE RUPERT PULP AND PAPER CO.

C. H., New York, U. S. A. The Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Company was fathered by Garnet P. Grant about 1919 but died a premature death a little later. There is no market for the bonds, and they have no value.

DUBEC

C. E., Hemmingford, Que. Dubec Mine has its property, as stated in the prospectus which you sent me, in Dufresney Township, owning a nine-tenths undivided interest in 320 acres in the western portion of the township. This property is at present a raw prospect and no information is given in the prospectus you forward as to the results of stripping, trenching, and other work. The talk about what will be done after the stripping and trenching is done in the way of shaft sinking and diamond drilling and the shipping of ore to the smelter, is beside the question until work demonstrates what ore they have which is worth while shipping.

There is a noticeable scarcity of information as to what is done with the two million shares of authorized capital, par value $1.00, which is being sold at 35c. a share. The statement is made that one million shares are outstanding, and therefore we may suppose that this was given to the former owners of the claim, for turning over these claims to the company. There should be a great deal more information than is given.

Until a great deal more information is available, than is forthcoming in this prospectus, I would consider the shares a very dangerous purchase.

POTPOURRI

T. R., London, Ont. *NORTHERN GOLD BELT MINING CO., LTD.*, property is situated in Munro township.

The geology is favorable as are likewise the surface showings, but sufficient work has not been done to prove commercial ore. Reputable engineers advise diamond drilling the property, and the question of securing sufficient funds is now the all-important one.

E. H. Y., Red Lodge, Montana. *LA MINE D'OR HURONIA* is held under a lease to *ARGONAUT GOLD, LTD.* The head office of Argonaut is in the Dominion Express Building, Montreal, and with Crown Trust Company of Montreal the transfer agents. Argonaut is producing steadily, but as the ore is yielding only between $5 and $6 per ton there is a steady loss indicated of a dollar or so per ton. *HUDSON BAY MINES, LTD.*, has some value, but with very little demand at present. The old company still holds claims in Northern Ontario, more particularly in Gowganda and Kirkland Lake districts. No development is being carried on at present by the company.

R. R. H., Prince George, B.C. Of course, your Liberty Bonds are representative of the acme of security. *HOLLINGER* is the outstanding mine in Canada at present. The present dividend rate yields over 7 per cent. annually on shares at current quotations. This calls for distribution of $6,396,000 annually. Profits last year were about $1,000,000 above dividend requirements. A further increase is taking place this year, thereby indicating a further increase in the rate of dividends. *NORANDA* looks good, but is more speculative than Hollinger in that the enterprise will not commence to produce until the end of this year, and with likelihood of a year or so being occupied before reaching its stride.

J. G. T., Fergus, Ont. *DUPRAT LAKE SHORE SYNDICATE* appears to be confronted with an uncertain future. The shares are not listed, and it is difficult to determine whether they have market value at present, or not.

C. C., London, Ont. *HARVEY-KIRKLAND* has performed considerable exploration during past years, but has never found any ore. The shares are not listed. The company has had difficulty in raising funds with which to continue work. The shares are not listed and appear to have poor demand at present.

C. A. Y., Walkerville, Ont. *MOCASSA* is working steadily, but with only interesting results. The effort is an earnest one, but there seems to be a danger of finances playing out before work can be carried deep enough to enjoy a chance of getting continuation of what has been found on its neighbor at a depth of nearly half a mile. The work on Mocassa is at a point only about one-quarter that depth. It would involve big expenditure to undertake the deep program. My last official advice was that drifts at present levels were being run west in the hope that the favorable geology would extend close to surface in that direction.

E. F., Toronto, Ont. It is pretty difficult to say when *LAKE SHORE* and *TECK-HUGHES* will reach their maximum production. You may be wrong in thinking the peak will be reached during the coming year. That will depend upon results at lower levels. At the same time, you are correct in your view that while much greater dividends will be paid in due time, yet such an increase is already fully discounted. A dividend of 10 per cent. on Teck-Hughes annually is equal only to a little over 1½ per cent. It would require a dividend of 60 to 70 per cent. to give a return of 8 to 10 per cent. on Teck-Hughes shares at $7 each. This would require $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 "net profit" annually. Such a goal is a possibility in 1929 or 1930, but at present the gross output is about $2,500,000, and may reach a gross rate of $3,500,000 during the last half of this year. In other words, the gross output by the end of this year will be about equal to 10 per cent. of the present market valuation. This is also true with regard to Lake Shore, the present output being at a rate of upwards of $3,500,000 a year, as against a present market valuation of $18.50 each, or $37,000,000 on the 2,000,000 issued shares. It is clearly evident that it is on the prospects of further growth that the speculating public is basing hopes. As to this, the outlook is excellent, although, as you have observed, the likelihood of further increase has already been discounted far ahead. *TOWAGMAC* will not be producing this year. A contract has been let to deepen the shaft to 375 feet. However, the property is without rail transportation. Rumors are current that Mr. Timmins, who holds 65 per cent. of Towagmac, may sell out to Noranda. *NORANDA* seems to be sitting in the saddle in Rouyn, and seems to represent the best that is available as yet in the Rouyn district.

F. M. M., Winnipeg, Man. I would not consider *CONROYAL GOLD MINES* "a good and sound investment." The company has claims in a promising locality and has opened an interesting vein. I understand values are not consistent as yet. Work is in progress in an effort to open ore in payable grade and quantity. The shares are highly speculative. The property is in the Kirkland Lake district a little way east of the producing zone.

W. U. L., St. Thomas, Ont. *DETROIT-GOUDREAU* is still in the prospect stage. Some good assays have been obtained, but I have no knowledge of payable deposits having so far been developed. The shares represent a risky venture.

E. M., Carman, Sask. You are right in your estimate of *FLORIDA* when you say it is a good place to live in but a very poor place in which to earn a living. There are practically no industries in the State, at any rate south of Jacksonville, and the majority of the inhabitants try to make a living out of fruit farming or tourists. The land is not the best in the world for this purpose, as they get night frosts in winter that damage the fruit trees as far south as Palm Beach, in addition to which a very large proportion of the State is low-lying, swampy land. The climate is delightful in winter but hot and muggy in summer, and there are long rainy seasons in the spring and autumn. You can live very pleasantly there at some place on the coast if you are not concerned with making a living, but otherwise Florida is only attractive to those who do not know it. The writer once lived a year in the State and so knows something of what he is saying.

F. D., Ottawa, Ont. In view of the unsatisfactory record of the *INTERNATIONAL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY* to date, we would consider $20 per share in cash a reasonably good price for the stock. However, if your friend is merely to be allowed $20 per share on the par value of the stock of another company it is another matter. It all depends what company it is and what the stock is worth on the market. If cash is involved in the transfer, think twice.

P. M., Sherbrooke, Que. The 6% Cumulative Preferred shares of the *ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED*, have high investment value. For many years the company's earnings have been substantially in excess of the amount required for dividend payments on both the preferred and common stocks. *CANADIAN WOOLLENS* benefited to some extent by the all round improvement in Canadian business during the past year, but it is doubtful if it will be able to achieve any real measure of success while the competition with foreign woollen manufacturers is so keen. The woollen industry has presented its case to the tariff board, and if any effective measure of relief is provided the company would stand to benefit very materially. Arrears of dividends on the preferred shares amounted to 31½% at the end of December, 1926. While the immediate outlook does not seem to be very encouraging, the company is well managed and in a fairly healthy financial position and should be able to obtain a fair share of the increased business that would come under better conditions for the industry.

S. V., Toronto, Ont. In our opinion the *ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY* common stock is all right to continue holding. The company's annual report at the end of its last fiscal year showed it to be in a strong financial position, and we are informed that its earnings for the present fiscal year will compare favorably with those of last year.

A. H., Wallaceburg, Ont. *YORK-ADELAIDE REALTY* bonds look more attractive in view of the fact that the company's earnings are well over the amount necessary to pay interest on its bonds. Ordinarily, we are not in favor of twenty-year maturities for real estate mortgage bond issues, as the character of a district is very likely to change radically in a much shorter period than twenty years. However, we do not think that such an objection will apply in this case.

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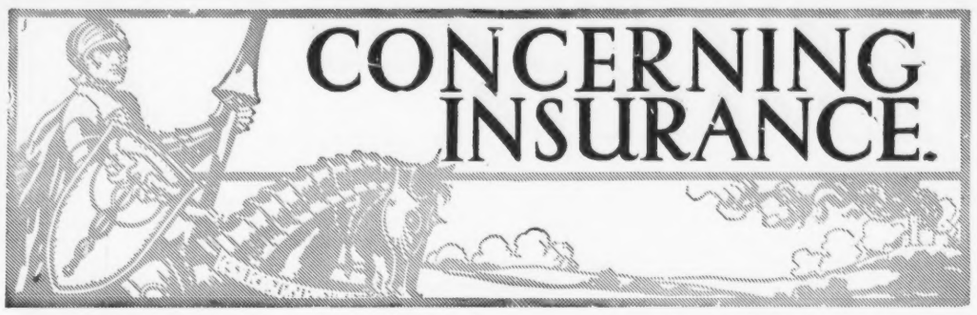


No Further Extension for Soldiers' Insurance

IN THE House of Commons at Ottawa on March 30th, Mr. J. A. Clark, M.P., Vancouver-Burrard, made the following enquiry: "On two previous occasions I asked a question in regard to returned soldiers' insurance. The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, and many other organizations have recommended an extension of this insurance for a period of at least one year. I think the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment stated on two occasions early in the session that the matter was under consideration. I wonder if a decision has been reached."

Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, answered: "In reply to my Hon. friend I would state that the matter of extending the period of insurance for returned soldiers, and suggestions coming to the department from returned soldiers' organizations throughout Canada, have been given careful consideration. In view of the extent of the matters already dealt with it has been deemed inadvisable to undertake to bring down further legislation this year with regard to insurance or pensions."

Life Insurance Legislation in Canada and U. S. in 1926

ALTHOUGH 1926 was a so-called "off" year in the number of state legislative sessions held, forty-three new laws affecting life insurance companies were enacted, according to the "Life Insurance Laws of 1926," recently issued by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to its member companies. Three statutes affecting the companies were also enacted by Congress. In Canada fourteen measures were put on the statute books. The Association's publication of new laws, including the complete 1926 Federal Revenue Act, makes a volume of four hundred and twenty-two pages.

Of the nine state legislatures in regular session last year, all except one enacted laws affecting life insurance. In addition, nine special sessions were held by other states. In none of them was any legislation affecting life insurance enacted. Of the ten regular sessions held in Canada, all except three passed laws on the subject of life insurance.

In the preface of "Life Insurance Laws of 1926," Manager George T. Wight, of the Association, states:

"In 1926 eight legislatures of the United States enacted 43 laws affecting foreign legal reserve life insurance companies. These laws—together with the 1926 Federal Revenue Act and two other laws enacted by Congress applicable to companies of all states—as reproduced in this volume, comprise 308 printed pages.

"The Dominion Parliament and six provincial legislatures of Canada enacted 14 such laws comprising 114 pages. These laws are also reproduced in this volume. As noted, one was not assented to but a portion of it was put into force by order of the Minister of Finance.

"Besides Congress, there were 9 regular sessions of state legislatures in the United States, and 9 special sessions in 8 states, as follows: Regular sessions — Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia; Special sessions — California, Georgia (2), Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. Of the laws reprinted here, New York enacted 16; Virginia, 9; Massachusetts, 8; Congress, 3; Mississippi, 3; Louisiana, New Jersey and Rhode Island, 2 each; South Carolina, 1. The distribution as to printed pages required is as follows: United States, 142; New York, 70; Massachusetts and Virginia, 28 each; Mississippi, 14; Rhode Island and South Carolina, 8 each; Louisiana, 6; New Jersey, 4.

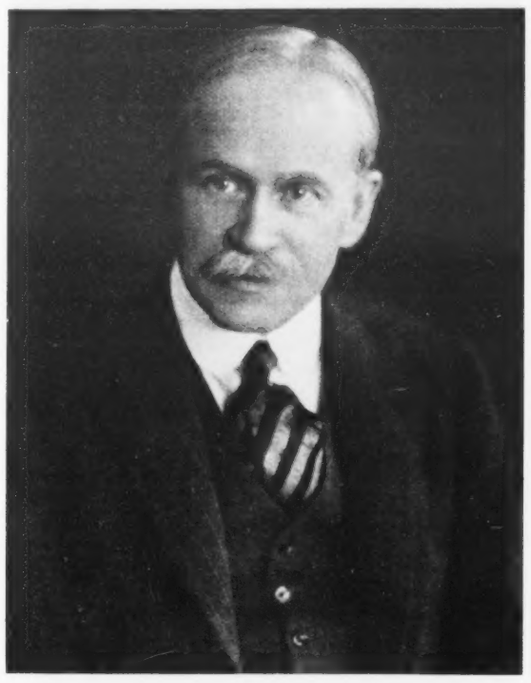
"No such laws were enacted at the regular session in Kentucky nor at the special sessions in any of the states.

"In Canada, besides the Dominion Parliament, 8 provincial legislatures held regular sessions. Of the Canadian laws reproduced here, New Brunswick enacted 4; Ontario, 3; Dominion Parliament and Alberta, 2 each; Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Quebec, 1 each. As to printed pages, Alberta required 76; Ontario, 12; Manitoba and New Brunswick, 8 each; Dominion Parliament, 6; Nova Scotia and Quebec, 2 each. No such laws were enacted at the sessions in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Likewise the regular legislative assembly of the British Colony of Newfoundland enacted no such law."

J. L. Routly Appointed Monarch Life Superintendent for the Province of Quebec

J. W. W. Stewart, Vice-President & Managing Director, of The Monarch Life Assurance Company, accompanied by J. H. Romig, Supervisor of Agencies, just returned from a business trip throughout Eastern Canada, announces the appointment of J. L. Routly as their Superintendent for the Province of Quebec, with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Routly is well known in Winnipeg, where he was manager for the Imperial Life Assurance Company for several years. For the past two years he has been associated with the Aetna Life in Philadelphia.

Mr. Stewart also announces the appointment of E. F. Jamieson, formerly of Winnipeg, as their Superintendent for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters in St. John, N. B.



F. H. RUSSELL
Manager for Canada and Newfoundland for the past twenty-five years of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, who has recently announced his resignation from that position. He is recognized as the Dean of casualty managers in Canada. His connection with miscellaneous lines of insurance has extended over a period of forty years. He has been a material factor in the development of the business in this country.

British Columbia Logging Pool

LOGGING Insurance Underwriters' Association of British Columbia, is the formal title of the "logging pool" that has been in course of organization at Vancouver since the 1926 season. According to recent advices the pool has secured participation of the necessary number of companies, and will commence business with a capacity of $100,000 insurance on any one risk. The organization will write fire insurance on felled timber, logging equipment and camp buildings, and is the successful result of over three years' efforts on the part of British Columbia fire underwriters to form a pool to furnish insurance on these classes.

Fire Insurance in Canada Shows Increase in Premiums and Lower Loss Ratio

THE following preliminary figures have been issued by Mr. G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, showing the results of the business of fire insurance in Canada for the year 1926.

An increase of 3 per cent. in the premiums written and a decrease of 4 per cent. in losses incurred sums up the experience of fire insurance companies in Canada in 1926 when compared with that of 1925.

Net premiums written, licensed reinsurance deducted, amounted to $54,904,134, and net losses incurred to $27,014,776, the loss ratio being, therefore, 49.30 per cent., compared with 52.99 per cent. in 1925.

The loss ratios by provinces are shown as follows, the 1925 ratios being given in brackets: Alberta, 56.55 (41.96); British Columbia, 46.19 (57.31); Manitoba, 39.20 (46.22); New Brunswick, 50.07 (63.52); Nova Scotia, 58.61 (74.38); Ontario, 46.57 (51.55); Prince Edward Island, 106.47 (18.79); Quebec, 51.88 (55.01); Saskatchewan, 43.32 (47.59); Yukon, 11.08 (6.88).

Manitoba Superintendent Issues Warning Against Rebating

FOLLOWING is the official statement recently issued by Charles Heath, Manitoba Superintendent of Insurance, with regard to the practice of rebating or splitting insurance commissions with the insured:

"From time to time complaints are received by the insurance departments of the various provinces about rebating or splitting of commissions on insurance premiums. Some weeks ago a general warning was issued by the Superintendent of Insurance for the Province of Saskatchewan to the insurance agents and the public of that province, and pointing out the penalties provided for offences of this kind. It has been suggested that a similar warning issued in the Province of Manitoba might have a salutary effect.

"The superintendent of insurance desires, therefore, to point out that rebating is prohibited under Section 91A of the Manitoba Insurance Act and under Section 92A a penalty of not less than $20.00 is provided. The Insurance Act of 1917 (Dominion) also prohibits rebating, and provision is also made under Section 508C of the Criminal Code prohibiting rebating or splitting of commissions either directly or indirectly, and a penalty is provided of not less than $100.00 for a first offence, and not less than $250.00 for a second offence; this applies to both parties to the rebating, the agent and the insured.

"It has been stated that it is quite a common practice for certain parties when seeking to obtain insurance to boldly stipulate that a rebate of part of the commission shall be a part of the transaction; it would, therefore, appear to be advisable that these parties should be warned that they, as well as the insurance agent, are liable to quite a considerable penalty for such an offence under the Criminal Code."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

G. A., Chatham, Ont.: The Laurentian Insurance Co., with head office at Montreal, operates under a Dominion charter, and commenced business, March 5, 1925. The shareholders and directors are practically all Jews, and the amount of capital subscribed at the end of 1925, the latest date for which Government figures are available, was $612,000 under 6,120 shares, the amount paid up on the shares being $125,202.76, besides which the shareholders had paid in $64,806.75 as premium on stock. The total assets were $181,059.46, while the total liabilities except capital were $82,803.12, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $98,256.34. The paid up capital was $125,202.76 and showed an impairment of $26,946.42. The company has a deposit with the Dominion Gov-

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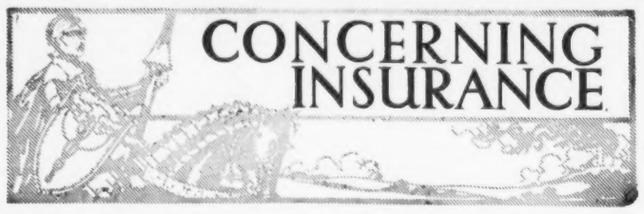

ernment of $50,000, and is safe to insure with. We do not advise the purchase of its stock at the price asked.

J. H., Montreal, Que.: The Fire Insurance Co. of Canada, has been in business since 1918. It was organized and managed up to the time of his sudden death on March 28th of this year by the late J. E. Clement. Its total assets at the end of 1926 were $948,118.94, while its liabilities except capital were $532,568.60, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $415,550.34. The paid up capital was $225,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $190,550.34. The income in 1926 was $688,676.60, made up of: Premiums, less rebates and cancellation, $642,164.98; interest and dividends, $29,592.28; profit on sale of securities, $16,918.74. The claims paid and outstanding were $173,270.81; reinsurance premiums, $308,109.20; commission and expenses of management, $113,756.08; taxes, $10,136.46; added to reserve, $27,673.37; balance carried to surplus account, $55,730.08. After paying a dividend of $25,000 which was applied to uncalled capital, thereby increasing the paid up capital from $200,000 to $225,000, the balance at credit of surplus account was $190,550.34, as already stated. The company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

A. S., Goderich, Ont.: We would advise the young man 18 years of age to take the Canada Life policy rather than the Orange Lodge policy, as we believe the former would best suit his requirements. In the one case he would be getting a definite closed contract which could not be modified by raise of rates or decrease of benefits at any time, whereas in the other case he would be getting an open contract which could be modified by the society if it became necessary to do so, though as the society now operates on an actuarial basis it is altogether unlikely that such a necessity will arise. While members in good standing in this society are entitled to share in the distribution of any surplus funds of the society, up to the end of 1925 no surplus had been distributed.

J. E., Carnduff, Sask.: Prairie Mutual Benefit Association, with head office at Moose Jaw, Sask., is nothing more or less than an assessment insurance concern similar in everything but name to the 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000 and 3,500 Clubs, whose unsound and discredited plans of insurance have been exposed in these columns on numerous occasions. While the promoters of these assessment schemes may make a good thing out of it for themselves in the way of fees and commissions for getting people to join, the rank and file of the membership will get nothing but loss and disappointment in the long run, because time and mathematics have abundantly demonstrated the fallacy of the assessment system as a basis upon which to predicate permanent life insurance benefits. In fact, the law of both the Dominion and the Province of Ontario prohibits the licensing of any more assessment life insurance concerns, and all those originally formed on that plan have been compelled to readjust to an actuarial basis or go out of existence with heavy loss to the members. Why this unsound system of insurance is permitted to get a foothold in the West after being thoroughly discredited in the East is beyond us. We note that this association states that it is incorporated under the Benevolent Societies Act of Saskatchewan, and claims to be the largest mutual benefit society in that Province. Applicants are required to send $10 with application for membership, which amount pays membership fee and dues until the following 15th of August, with the exception of death assessments. Upon the death of a member each member is assessed $1 and the beneficiary gets $1 for each member in good standing at the time. After the first year, the annual fee is $5, payable on or before the 15th of August of each year. Out of every $10 joining fee and every $5 annual fee, $3 is placed along with all death assessments in a Mortuary Trust Fund, by which in addition to paying death claims it is expected to create a reserve fund to take care of any unforeseen eventuality, and if in any year the death rate is higher than anticipated the directors may pay out claims from the Mortuary Trust Fund without making an assessment upon the members. Women are admitted on the same basis as men, and a husband may apply for insurance on his wife, and a wife for insurance on her husband or either of them for any member of the family. By the foregoing it will be seen that this concern is operating a very crude form of postmortem or pass-the-hat assessment insurance. It seems almost incredible in this day of general life insurance enlightenment that people could be induced to enter such a scheme for the purpose of obtaining life insurance protection. It is time the Benevolent Societies Act of Saskatchewan was amended so that societies purporting to furnish life insurance benefits would be compelled to operate upon a sound actuarial basis.

S. M., Calgary, Alta.: A sickness and accident policy fulfils a useful function in covering against loss of income through accident or sickness up to the limits set out in the policy and in accordance with the terms thereof, but it is not a means of making provision against old age or the non-productive period of life. Where there are no dependents and no one to look out for but himself, the simplest way and an absolutely safe way to do so, is to purchase an annuity from a sound life insurance company or from the Dominion Government. This annuity can be bought by a series of annual payments or by the payment of a lump sum, and the person buying the annuity can set the date at which she desires the monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments to her under the annuity to begin. Without seeing a copy of the sickness and accident policy referred to, we could not express an opinion as to the value of the cover given under it.

G. H., Vancouver, B.C.: As Shanghai is the centre of China's import and export trade, nearly all the insurance companies doing business in that country have their head offices for North China there. Fire, marine, transportation, life and automobile insurance are the lines mostly transacted. There are practically no regulations laid down by the Chinese Government for the conduct of insurance business, though the foreign companies are guided by the restrictions imposed by their respective countries, and confine their operations largely to the Treaty Ports. At last advices there were 130 fire companies belonging to the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association, and 56 marine companies which were members of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association. These were all either branches of foreign companies or companies founded or owned by foreigners resident in China. Of the fire companies, 73 were British, and of the marine companies 38 were British. In spite of the unsettled state of the country, insurance business has tended to increase. Insurance on coastwise shipping has been large in volume and very profitable. Foreign companies have accepted little Chinese business outside the foreign settlements, this business being done by Chinese companies, which are of recent origin.

W. G., London, Ont.: Accident insurance on this side of the water dates back to about 1850 and health insurance to 1847. It was not until 1863, however, that the real history of accident began over here, as it was in that year the Travellers of Hartford commenced business. It was not until about 1895 that health insurance got its real start, when riders were attached to accident policies covering certain specific diseases or illnesses. The list of specified diseases was gradually extended under the force of competition until the present separate forms of health coverage were evolved giving practically unlimited coverage. Accident and health insurance has not made as great progress as life insurance because of greater sales resistance, unscientific rate making, and unsatisfactory claim settlements in the past. Low rates resulting from free competition have militated against liberal adjustment of claims, and companies have regarded it as necessary to be more technical than would have been the case had rates been upon a more adequate basis. Uniform standard provision laws have materially helped toward a stabilization of forms and practices.

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Winnipeg Electric's Earnings Increase

SATISFACTORILY higher earnings are shown in the annual report of Winnipeg Electric Company for the year ended December 31, 1926, gross earnings from operation amounting to $5,566,034 as compared with $5,211,665 for the previous year, an increase of $354,369. Operating expenses increased by $106,646, amounting to $3,408,550 as against $3,301,904. Addition of miscellaneous income of $111,721, comparing with $157,604 for 1925, left gross income of $2,269,205 available for fixed charges, etc. The sum of $1,311,086 was set aside for the latter, leaving net income of $958,119, which compares with $821,604 for 1925. After placing $388,588 to depreciation, as against $201,050 for the previous year, the balance of $569,530 was carried forward to surplus account, bringing the latter to $904,283. After payment of the regular 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock and a 2 per cent. dividend on the common, there was a balance in the surplus account of $474,283.

The same procedure that was followed during the years 1924 and 1925 of writing off a proportion of certain items representing discount on stock issues, for the purpose of improving the balance sheet, was continued during the year 1926, $58,355 of the balance in the account being written off. The balance sheet shows total assets at $38,749,620, comparing with $37,252,805 at the end of 1925. Depreciation reserve now totals $4,698,844, reserve for injuries and damages $97,427, and sinking fund, $146,200.

Larger Profits for Brandram Henderson

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in earnings is shown in the annual report of Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., for the year ending December 31, 1926, net profits after deduction of head office charges amounting to $155,765, as compared with $103,296 for 1925 and $101,826 for 1924. To the profits for the year was added the balance of $732,658 brought forward from the previous year, making a total of $888,423 available for distribution. From this was deducted $12,493 for bond discount, $68,723 for bond interest paid and accrued, $10,000 for depreciation reserve, $3,500 for pensions, and $35,000 for preferred dividends, leaving a balance of $758,707 to be carried forward. The statement of assets and liabilities shows total assets of $4,373,993, of which fixed assets amount to $2,788,388. Current assets are shown at $1,528,709, against current liabilities of $551,668. Current assets include merchandise at $976,243, accounts receivable at $466,765 and cash at $85,700, while the principal items in current liabilities are bank loans of $402,945, bills payable of $9,957, and accounts payable of $109,879. Depreciation and other reserves now amount to $242,500.

Mr. George Henderson, president and general manager, says in his remarks to shareholders that the encouraging results of the year's operations are chiefly attributable to an aggressive sales policy in the industrial field, to economies in operating methods, and to a somewhat improved condition of trade throughout the Dominion, which the directors feel will still further develop in 1927.

Good Showing by Canada Northern Power

THE second annual report of the Canada Northern Power Corporation, which has just been issued, shows gross earnings for the year 1926 at $2,562,185, compared with $1,035,851 in 1925, and net earnings of $1,815,746 last year, against $688,163 the year previous.

During the year the Canada Northern Power completed arrangements to acquire the Northern Ontario Light & Power Company and the Porcupine Power & Telephone Company.

"After taking care of expenditures of subsidiary companies, viz., operation and maintenance expenses, taxes, interest charges and dividends, and after providing a depreciation reserve of $425,000 and deducting minority interest in surplus, the balance remaining is sufficient to provide interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ltd.," states A. J. Nesbitt, president of the company, in his remarks to the shareholders. "The policy of the company has been to leave a substantial portion of the net earnings of the subsidiaries in their surplus accounts to be reinvested in their business."

Consolidation of the various electrical properties supplying the mining fields of Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec has resulted in a pooling of power resources and operating forces, which cannot but make for a more orderly and economical development of the power resources of the mining area.

A heavy construction program is under way, including the improvement of the Indian Chutes plant, the building of a line from this plant into the Kirkland Lake district, enlarging of the existing transmission line from Cobalt to Kirkland Lake and the installation of additional units in the Quinze power plant and the tying in of the new line built during 1926 to supply the Rouyn camp with the Kirkland Lake area.

Nova Scotia Tramways & Power

AS A result of 1926 operations the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, Limited, of Halifax, reports an improvement in its financial position. Gross receipts increased 7 per cent. over those of 1925. Operating expenses increased by 4.7 per cent., but after meeting taxes and fixed charges, and making an allowance for depreciation, the company was able to reduce deficits shown at the beginning of the year by $33,217.

Gross income for the year was $1,438,903; operating expenses, $892,886; taxes, $110,879, of which $74,714 went to Halifax; interest on borrowed funds, $216,214; balance for reserve and retirement, $218,923. The company's total assets are valued at $8,958,125.

The company complains that it is the most heavily taxed public utility in Canada in proportion to the size of the city in which it operates. Taxes amounted to $110,879, which is a heavy burden upon the company.

First Report of Perfection Glass

THE first annual report of Perfection Glass Company, Limited, covering the eight months ending December 31, 1926, shows sales for the period, less returns and allowances, at $182,254. Deduction of cost of sales at $86,526 left a balance of $95,728. Miscellaneous income at $20 was added. Deduction of factory expenses at $11,799, general expenses at $37,063, and depreciation at $5,663 left net profit for the period at $41,221. A dividend of 5 per cent. on the outstanding stock was paid, amounting to $21,492, leaving a profit and balance of $19,729.

Synthetic Benzine

WHILE the name of Dr. Bergius is being connected in the world's Press with negotiations between himself and his colleagues and the Standard Oil Company, Germany is at present far more interested in the latest results of his process for getting a substitute for benzine from coal.

This is a system of making gas for city supply direct at the mine's head and leading it in long conduit pipes to its destination. This means a reduction of the supplies of more or less worthless coke ordinarily left as residue from gas-making. Instead of making gas at the works and synthetic benzine, oil, methanol, or synthol, as the case may be, in the particular plant, a combined system has been discovered which will apply to coal both processes at one and the same time. Instead of gas and coke, gas and synthetic benzine will be made.

But in regard to the commercialization of Dr. Bergius's synthetic benzine process, there appears to be no doubt in Germany that the world's supply of real benzine is in no danger of being exhausted within any date likely to affect this generation or the next. News, therefore, of the German Dye Trust beginning to build two big plants for making synthetic benzine implies that the inventors have hit upon a method of cheapening production likely to make it a really serious rival to the genuine article. One of these is in the Ruhr, the other at Leuna, in Central Germany, where the more important plant is being put up. How the process is to be cheapened in view of the probable sinking of real benzine prices is still a mystery, but the great Dye Trust combine is renowned for dealing in mysteries and keeping its secrets, both theoretical and commercial, till the right moment.

Germans themselves talk of the beginnings both of artificial silk and of synthetic nitrogen, and the gradual cheapening and improvement of the processes of production, enabling them to become the very serious rivals of the silkworm, of chili-saltpetre, and guano fields. But until this cheapening is an accomplished fact, there is the question of protection, which would raise an infant industry in synthetic oil to a rival of the genuine imported product. It is possible that this move is contemplated on the part of the Government. What with the exploitation of new oil-fields in America, of Roumania, and the opening up of Russian sources, it is firmly believed here that benzine will grow cheaper instead of dearer, and that even if every European in the near future should own and drive a car at the American rate, there will be oil enough for all.

Voices are already raised in praise of the Dye Trust for placing some of its great wealth at the disposal of the country by building the plant necessary. To supply all Germany's needs twenty such plants would be necessary, at a cost of 160 milliard marks. According to German computation, France also could supply her needs, should occasion arise, from the factory at Lens, where General Patart's method of producing methyl-alcohol is in use. England—which is, to Continentals, notoriously the country where extravagance prevails in the mines—stands to gain enormously by adopting the Bergius process.—*Observer.*

Increasing Importance of Survey Monuments

IN MAN'S earliest civilization natural boundaries such as rivers, ranges of hills, or dense forests served to limit the territory over which neighboring bands of hunters claimed rights of proprietorship as against all others. When the family became the unit as distinguished from the tribe, and when pastoral pursuits were engaged in some division of land among the various families was necessary. These boundaries or dividing lines were no doubt first roughly defined, but as population increased and individuals became more and more interested in the acquisition of wealth, it was necessary to actually mark the division lines. Hence the art and practice of land surveying came into existence and with it various types of survey monuments.

In Western Canada, where all the original land sub-division has been carried on under instructions of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, Department of the Interior, the earliest survey stakes used were of wood, but it was even then recognized that a more permanent form of marking was advisable and very soon thereafter iron bars were used, first at township corners and then at all section corners. Attached to the early type of iron bar at section corners was a square of sheet tin on which the section numbers were stamped. These tin squares, however, proved so attractive to the Indians who often made necklaces of them, that they were later on discarded and a bar with a squared solid top, on which the information for the corner could be stamped, was used instead. These iron bars were far more permanent than wooden stakes, but they could be easily pulled out, and many of them were used in an unauthorized manner as tethering stakes.

As land became more valuable, and as the amount under cultivation increased, the increasing value of more permanent survey monuments was recognized. A post consisting of an iron pipe with the centre core filled with cement, with a foot-plate to prevent it from being pulled out, and having a brass cap on top to receive the proper inscription for the corner, was designed and is now in use on all Dominion lands surveys. This post is durable and is not easily removed. Being planted flush with the ground it is referenced by pits or

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Broken Shackles

TIME WAS, and that not long ago, when the worker was fettered to his workshop, when little groups of drab dwellings huddled around the base of every industrial building; when children were born, grew to maturity and died within sound of the clank of machinery and the insistent call of the factory whistle.

But those days are gone. Garden suburbs have sprung up in our cities and the worker leaves the scene of his toil for the healthful happiness of fresh air, sunshine and freedom, that his family enjoys all day.

Cheap transportation has broken the shackles that bound men to their work. And the transportation which accomplished the most toward this end, which is serving the greatest masses of people at the lowest cost, is the electric railway—the street car.

The electric street car has provided a dependable, comfortable and rapid means of transportation at a cost within reach of everyone. The electric radial and interurban car has linked town to town and made life more pleasant and interesting for rural dwellers.

It should be gratifying to Canadians to realize that the equipment required in these efficient transportation systems is manufactured in Canada and that the money invested by Canadian workers in this electric transportation is being redistributed to Canadian workers who produce the equipment.

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a mound in order that it may be readily found. These monuments have proved very satisfactory and the boundary lines of farms or lots thus marked are relatively permanent. There are, however, large areas in Western Canada not so well marked and Dominion land surveyors in the course of their other duties are putting down as opportunity offers some of these permanent survey posts wherever they may be working.

Thus these survey posts are not all confined to the subdivided areas of the western provinces, but are being placed at many other points. There is a considerable number along many of the main waterways of the Northwest Territories and of the northern portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They extend, for instance, from Waterways, a railway station three hundred miles north of Edmonton, to the Arctic ocean, and there is another connected series from The Pas to lake Athabaska. The locations of all these posts are accurately recorded and they serve as references for all other surveys, explorations or investigations of the adjacent areas. In the mapping being carried on by the Topographical Survey in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, these permanent survey posts are being placed at all prominent points and are available for future reference for all surveying or engineering purposes.

Victory for British Pluck

Extract from article in The Daily Mail, London, by Sir Percival Phillips

PROSPECTIVE British emigrants to Canada should be heartened by the success of the settlers who have taken farms during the last 18 months under the so-called "3,000 families scheme."

I have been at some pains to investigate the experiences of these new colonists in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the result is distinctly encouraging. The number of failures is much smaller than was anticipated. Fewer than 15 per cent. have evaded their original undertaking and reverted to casual labor in the towns.

It should be made clear at the outset that success has mainly been achieved by sheer hard work, often in conditions far more exacting than any which prevail in Great Britain.

When you remember that very many of the 3,000 family immigrants were as newly born babes when placed on their allotments—helpless, bewildered, homesick, suddenly deprived of simple comforts to which even the poorest of them had been accustomed—it says much for British pluck and endurance that they have made such progress and have become so efficient.

Comparatively few owned or managed farms in Great Britain. A good many were agricultural laborers; others were odd job men with some knowledge of market gardening and small allotments.

Of the 3,000 families to be settled under this scheme 1,010, representing 7,600 persons, are already on farms in Western Canada. Last year there were only 370 families, a total of 2,000 persons, on the land west of Winnipeg. The increase in 1926 has been more than 300 per cent. In southern Saskatchewan there are about 200 families, in the central part of the province 120, in the province of Alberta about 375. The remainder are in Manitoba and British Columbia.

They came out after careful examination to farms which were partially under cultivation. The farm buildings were put in a state of repair for them. The Settlement Board, which is in effect their father and mother, buys the settler from two to four cows, according to his experience, and seeds about 12 acres with sweet clover, alfalfa or coarse grains to give him feed for his stock during the first year.

During this first year the colonist and his family occupy the farm on probation, with free use of the buildings and pasturage. Work is found for him with a neighboring farmer. The actual cultivated land of his own farm is rented to a neighbor on the crop share basis, which is sufficient to cover the taxes. At the end of the first year, if the settler proves satisfactory, the Settlement Board enters into a sale-agreement and provides him with the necessary stock and machinery, the amount depending on his rate of progress. The result of 18 months' operation of the scheme shows that 85 per cent. of the settlers are willing to go on. They are satisfied. So is the Settlement Board.

Every settler is under constant supervision of a helpful kind. This phase of the scheme is looked at askance by Canadian farmers, who think there is entirely too much "coddling" of the assisted British immigrant. Help is essential, however, for without it nearly all the settlers would fail.

Usually the immigrant arrives with about £25 in cash. During the first year he may receive a grant up to £40, sometimes for the purpose of buying him a pony and trap so that his children can go to school easily. He contributes his own furniture.

One pleasant feature of colonization under personal supervision is the general desire of the community in which he lives to make the settler and his family feel at home. In every district there is a permanent reception committee of farmers' wives, which is notified by the Field Supervisor whenever a British family is about to arrive. The train is met, often a hot dinner is waiting, and the travellers are escorted to their new home.

The majority of the farms (which range in size from 10 to 40 acres) are situated within 10 miles of a railway station. Careful attention is paid to marketing and educational facilities. Some farm lands are better than others and the character of the buildings also vary. All the houses are dry and habitable, however, and many are of a cheerful wooden bungalow type, well arranged to accommodate 4 to 8 persons.

The settler and his wife have been warned that they are entering a new, hard world where material comforts depend upon the work of their hands.

What has been the result? It is to be found in the records of the Land Settlement offices, and in the testimony of the settlers themselves. Most of them have won through all difficulties and discouragements in the most amazing way, and have shown that the old pioneer spirit which animated the home-seekers of half a century ago is not dead to-day.

Now, as then, the women have played no small part in conquering this new world.

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Report of the 34th Annual Meeting OF THE

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

HELD APRIL 4th, 1927

At the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Winnipeg Electric Company, held at the head offices of the Company on April 4th, 1927, the report of the President and Directors and the financial statements for the year ending December 31st, 1926, were presented and adopted.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year and until their successors are appointed: A. W. McLimont, [illegible]

The following are the officers of the Company for the ensuing year: A. W. McLimont, President and General Manager; J. S. MacKenzie, Treasurer; [illegible], Secretary; and S. N. Currie, Assistant Secretary.

The report of the President and Directors stated:

The Gross earnings for the year 1926 show an increase of [illegible] over the year 1925 earnings, while the Operating Expenses show an increase of [illegible]. Miscellaneous Income decreased by [illegible].

[illegible]

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Bonds Retired

[illegible]

Customer Ownership Campaign Additional Preference Stock Authorized

[illegible]

UTILITIES

[illegible]

$10,000,000 Bond Issue of Manitoba Power Company, Limited

[illegible]

Changes in Directorate of the Company

[illegible]

A. W. McLIMONT,
President.

INCOME ACCOUNT

For Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1926

Gross Earnings from Operation		[illegible]
Operating Expenses before Charging Depreciation		[illegible]
Net Operating Income		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Income		[illegible]
Gross Income		[illegible]
Deduct:		
Interest charges on Mortgage Stock, Bonds, Bank Loans, etc.	[illegible]	
Extinguishment of Discount on Securities	[illegible]	
City Percentage and Car Licenses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Taxes	[illegible]	
Other Income Deductions	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net Income Before Charging Depreciation		[illegible]
Deduct:		
Depreciation		[illegible]
Net Income Transferred to Surplus		[illegible]
Surplus Brought Forward from 1925 as adjusted		[illegible]
Net Income Transferred	[illegible]	
Additional Depreciation	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Dividends on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	[illegible]	
Dividends on Common Stock	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Deduct: Appropriations:		
Sinking Fund Reserve	[illegible]	
Deferred and Undistributed Charges such as Stock Discount and Expense	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD		[illegible]

Canadian auto parts manufacturers thriving

The cut in the tariff has stimulated business for auto and auto parts manufacturers beyond the fondest hopes of both—and despite the dramatic gesture of closing down factories for two or three days.

Why it has done so and how investors in the securities of auto and auto parts manufacturers have profited by it is shown in current number of "The Investor."

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This is the Home of SATURDAY NIGHT "The Paper Worth While"

Radio Reception of Better Quality

"RADIO reception has improved lately and conditions generally are better than during the similar period of a year ago," said A. R. McEwan, Director of Radio, Canadian National Railways, in discussing recent experiences in reception and transmission.

"We are well equipped for radio observations," explained Mr. McEwan, "because there are in daily operation over the Canadian National Railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific and across the international border some fifty cars equipped with receiving sets in charge of competent operators, each of whom keeps a log of his run. As the apparatus is standardized and the train operating range from tidewater to tidewater, a distance of 3,700 miles, the monthly charts prepared from the information are exceedingly valuable and informative. There has been a general upward curve in reception from coast to coast showing excellent results from morning until after midnight.

"Only one period shows any exception, and that refers to a fortnight during October when atmospheric disturbances were accompanied by gorgeous displays of Aurora Borealis, rendering reception impossible on occasion. The Aurora is a beautiful evidence of the wonders of Nature on the Northern Continent, but that phenomenon has its terrors for radio engineers, telegraph and cable companies, although the submarine communications do not suffer to the same extent as radio and land lines.

"There has been considerable improvement in broadcasting, a matter in which the Canadian National Radio Department is deeply interested, as the organization operates ten stations, ranging from Moncton in New Brunswick to Vancouver in British Columbia. Records show excellent reception on both sides of the boundary line with radiation across both the Atlantic and Pacific, to Europe and the isles of the great western ocean and up within the confines of the great northland known as the Northwest Territories of Canada.

"I can safely say that the radio has been an important contribution to maintaining and increasing the good understanding between the peoples of the United States and Canada, enlarging our knowledge of each other and offering an incentive to each to travel in the neighboring country. That is a feature which should be kept in mind by the program makers, particularly those of stations situated near the border which broadcast to an international audience."

The Forger Rarely Reforms

IN HANDLING money, securities and other instruments that are easily negotiable, every bank becomes a target for undivided profits to the crooks. Stealing automobiles, merchandise, jewellery or even precious stones, is not only more cumbersome, but also means an uneven and costly split with their ally in trade, the "fence". Whenever a bandit, burglar or forger attacks a bank, he strikes hardest because banks afford direct access to, and can be depended upon to yield a greater haul of what he wants most—ready money.

Probably due to their violent tendencies and the longer prison sentences imposed upon them, the burglar and hold-up man, although presenting a greater menace to banking, are short-lived and less intelligent than the forger.

The histories of bank criminals on file in the Protective Department, prove that the average check forger seldom reforms. Police authorities have repeatedly emphasized this fact and there must be a lesson in the repeated transgressions of such criminals. The forger, by virtue of an undying urge to get something for nothing, without the trouble or risks encountered in banditry or burglary, is the most incorrigible of bank criminals. Instead of curing their weakness, prison terms often burn in them a stronger antagonism against the restraints of society; so we find this type of crook invariably returning to his favorite game of defrauding those whose confidence he can gain.

Honest work is irksome to the professional forger. He finds it easier to raise funds by a simple twist of the wrist, some perseverance and salesmanship in cashing his paper. Living high while the easy money lasts and confident in his ability of finding new victims when his funds are gone, he is often encouraged by the carelessness or credulous attitude of his intended victims. Upon arrest, he frequently manages to avoid a prison term by political influence, offering restitution or appealing to sympathy and prevailing upon his victims not to prosecute, with the result that he is again let loose upon an unsuspecting public only to commit fresh crime.

His main idea is to swindle for the safest and softest profit and if caught, to reimburse his victim by resorting to the business of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The only way to discourage criminals of this type is to make all strangers subjects for absolute identification before honoring their paper, stop coddling them after arrest and insist on vigorous prosecution to the full extent of the criminal laws. If this were always done, such criminals would be quickly discouraged, perhaps cured and set on the right track.—American Bankers' Association Journal.

Wins Two World Championships

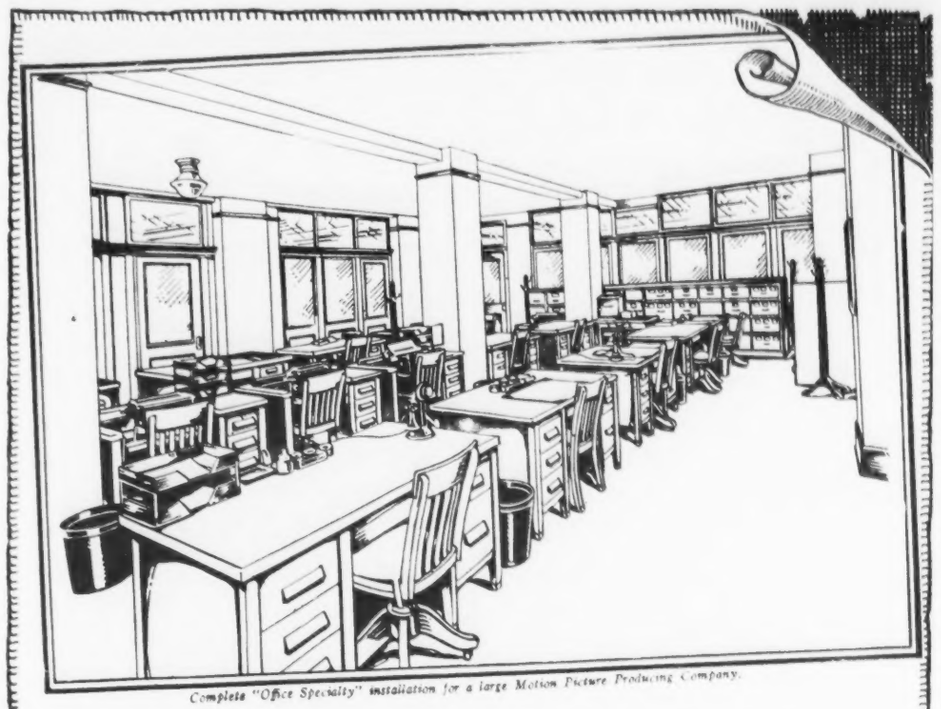
THE unprecedented distinction of a world's championship in both wheat and oats was won by Herman Trelle, a young farmer from the Lake Saskatoon district, in the Peace River country, Alberta, at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago. It was in 1896, just thirty years ago, that wheat grown in the Peace River country won the championship at the World's Fair in Chicago. Once since, in 1923, Alberta won the wheat honor, when Major Strange was made champion. In the same year Mr. Trelle was placed third in wheat, but never previously have both the wheat and oats championships at Chicago gone to the same man and the same farm. Thus Mr. Trelle's victory is unique.

Mr. Trelle's farm is near the new station at Wembley, just west of Grande Prairie. He was born in Idaho, and moved with his parents to Alberta in 1900. He was educated in Edmonton, and the war cut short his studies at the University. He was rejected for overseas service, and went to the homestead his father had filed for him when he was but a lad. He began the production of registered seed in 1920. He is 31 years of age. He now farms a section of land.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has since granted Mr. Trelle an honorarium of $500. Mr. J. T. Hill, of Lloydminster, won the department's honorarium of $100, for first prize in Chicago in field peas. There is no sweepstakes in this class.

The official weight of the wheat on which Mr. Trelle won the World's Championship was 65.6 pounds per bushel, by American standard, and the weight of the oats was 49.1 pounds per bushel.

Alberta also won many prizes in livestock at the Royal Winter Show at Toronto, as follows: Two grand championships, five reserve grand championships, nine breed championships, fifteen firsts, seven seconds, ten thirds, six fourth, one fifth and one seventh.



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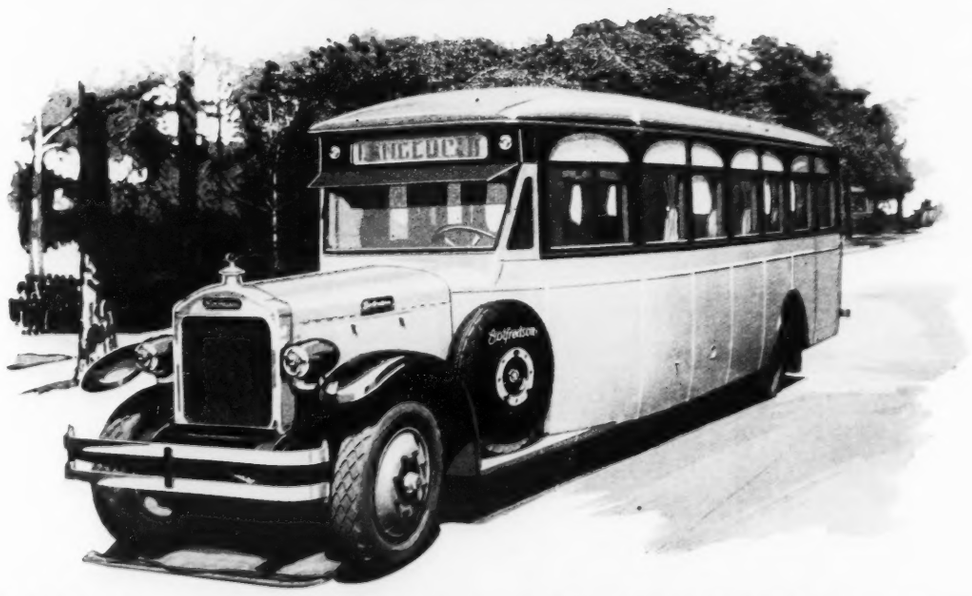

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COMFORT, convenience and reliability are the qualities demanded by the traveller of today, whether in brief trips within his own city or in longer journeys from town to town. Gotfredson Buses are typical of this modern demand and motor coach lines equipped with Gotfredsons are becoming more popular each year.

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THE ROYAL TRUST CO
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The Early Highways of Western Canada

THE waterways of the prairie provinces of Canada have little commercial importance in the transportation systems of to-day. They did have at one time, however, and as pointed out by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, they are to-day rich in the romance of history. The earliest explorers to reach the prairies came by canoe. The rapidly expanding fur trade soon created activity along the many water routes embraced within the limits of the province and made famous by two centuries of use by canoe, York boat and scow. The Assiniboine Qu'Appelle and Source with Manitoba's famous Red River were for long years the highways of commerce and discovery for the adventurers of New France, who came by way of Lake Superior, or the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company striking in from York Factory, both anxious to outdo the other in securing the pelts of the prairies or gaining a foothold in the valley of the Missouri. The mighty Saskatchewan, most famous of all, and which gives its name to this province, is the outstanding river of the prairies of Canada. Two main branches, the north and the south, which with their tributaries constitute the entire drainage of three hundred miles of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, unite below Prince Albert and enter Lake Winnipeg.

For many years the Canadian Pacific was the only railway in Western Canada and as it crosses the southern part of the province, the Saskatchewan river became the main way of commerce for the north. Flat bottomed, stern-wheeler river boats plied regularly the waters of the main branch from Grand Rapids at Lake Winnipeg to Prince Albert, Battleford, Fort Pitt (now in ruins) and even up to Edmonton in the adjoining province of Alberta. The south branch was also navigated past the present city of Saskatoon, around the "big bend," and up to the forks of the Red River, at the western boundary of the province, and sometimes beyond as far as Medicine Hat. Like the minor boats of the Mississippi, those of the Saskatchewan have almost disappeared, as the more speedy overland routes have encroached on their territory. The Battle, Carrot and Torch rivers are tributaries now chiefly used in rafting logs to the mills.

Another famous waterway is the Churchill river. Colossal fortunes in furs were transported by this route. The Athabaska brigades, paddling up the Clearwater and packing their canoes across the Methye or "long" portage, followed this famous route to Hudson Bay. It is a decided picturesque route. Unlike the Saskatchewan, which retains its uniformity throughout, the Churchill becomes a series of crystal lakes, nestling among hills of granite, dotted with myriads of beautiful islands and connected by short stretches of river broken. These usually contain rapids and falls which compel the voyageur to portage his canoe, and forbid the passage at any hazard of power boats. In place of the meadows and fertile valley of the Saskatchewan are found low swamps of spruce and tamarack, or rugged hills of upheaved rocks partly bare and partly wooded with groves of jackpine or clusters of birch.

Near the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boundary there is an alternative route which the early traders usually traversed. Leaving the Churchill at Frog portage the way lies nearly south, following a chain of lakes leading to the Sturgeon-Weir river, thence by way of Amisk, Namew and Cumberland lakes to join the Saskatchewan. This diversion brought the French traders to their posts at The Pas and allowed the English to reach tide water at York Factory by way of Hayes river, their principal route.

The main tributary of the Churchill above Frog portage is the Beaver river, a swift-flowing stream, heading near Lac la Biche, and flowing through a valley rich in timber and grazing lands. A short distance below the portage Reindeer river enters the Churchill, flowing southerly from the great lake whose name it bears.

The far northern waters of Saskatchewan offer the adventurer an interesting route leading from Reindeer lake on the east to Athabaska lake on the west by way of Wollaston, Hatcher and Black lakes, Black river and Fond du Lac. The Cree river enters Black lake from the south, while to the north a canoe route, broken by numerous portages, leads to the home of the Eskimo, in the great silent "barren lands." Though not of great commercial importance, these northern waterways offer unparalleled attractions to hunters and to the lover of the great lone land who seeks an opportunity to enjoy an outing far from the nerve-racking worries of his every-day duties.

Soda Lakes in Canada

By M. F. Goudge, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Canada

THE crystal soda manufactured by chemical works, and commonly known as washing soda, is a familiar product. Natron, which is the natural crystal soda of the same chemical composition and which is not commonly found native, occurs in considerable quantity in British Columbia, in small, undrained lakes which occupy shallow depressions over the southern portion of the Green Timber plateau, just to the north of the village of Clinton, one of the integral plateaus forming the great interior plateau of British Columbia, situated in the southern part of the province about midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.

According to present knowledge practically all of the soda lakes of commercial importance, eleven in number, are situated within an area of about thirty square miles. This area is about ten miles north of Clinton and is traversed by the Pacific Great Eastern railway. The majority of the lakes are within four miles of the railroad and all except two are within thirteen miles. The lakes are small, ranging from five to thirty-five acres in area. The depth of brine in the lakes containing the greater amounts of soda does not exceed three and a half feet. The available tonnage of natron in nine of the lakes examined is on a preliminary estimate about 220,000 tons. The largest single deposit contains about 70,000 tons.

In all except two of the lakes the soda is in solution during the greater part of the year, but when the concentrated brine is chilled by the cool autumn weather the soda crystallizes out in the form of natron. If the brine were not chilled and concentration by solar evaporation were to continue, the resulting deposit would be the mineral trona, a mixture of the carbonate and bicarbonate. This is the usual form in which soda occurs in natural deposits throughout the world.

The natron deposited each autumn forms in a bed from three to ten inches in thickness over practically the whole of the lake in most cases. It is very pure, containing as a rule less than one per cent. impurities. This material is suitable for marketing as sal soda or washing soda. It must be harvested during the autumn or winter, preferably the autumn, for then it is not contaminated with other salts that are later deposited from the brine. With the coming of spring this natron crystal redissolves.

In two of the lakes the soda is in crystalline form the year round. The crystals occur in large hemispherical masses in the muddy bottom of one of the lakes and as individual crystals disseminated through the mud in the other. This crystal is of the same composition as the surface crystal but of course is much contaminated with mud.

In addition to the lakes mentioned, there are numerous other alkaline lakes on the plateau containing sodium carbonate in solution, but not at present in such proportions that any is precipitated during the cool weather. These lakes are annually lessening in volume and may yield soda in the future.

Analyses and further details regarding the material in these lakes are given, under the title "Sodium Carbonate in British Columbia," in sec. V of Mines Branch Report of Investigation of Mineral Resources, 1924, (No. 842), issued in 1926 by the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

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I WANTED him to take out a $50.00 Mutual Monthly Income Policy as a Christmas present for his wife. He refused. Instead, he borrowed $1,200 on the $7,000 Ordinary Life Policy he already held and took a trip to his old home in Scotland with his wife.

Returning to Canada, he died suddenly just as the boat was entering the harbor.

His Insurance money is now reduced to $2,400, earning interest of $120 a year. His widow is, at present, holding the position of a housekeeper, but, daily, she scans the paper in hope of finding something better.

Why not ask a Mutual Representative to explain our Monthly Income Policy? Or write direct to this Office.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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$3,394,400

Massey-Harris Company, Limited

7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
Par Value $100

Authorized $12,500,000. Issued $12,089,900. Preferred as to capital and dividends. Cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% per annum payable quarterly on 15th February, 15th May, 15th August and 15th November. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on thirty days' notice at 110% of par value, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to date of redemption.

These Shares constitute part of the original issue; this offering, therefore, does not represent new financing.

From information officially furnished to us by the Company we have summarized, in part, as follows:

The Company

Massey-Harris Company, Limited, is the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the British Empire. The business has been in operation for eighty years and has played an important part in the agricultural development of Canada. It has also gained a world-wide reputation, its products being sold in practically every important grain-producing country in the world. In 1926, 40% of the Company's output was disposed of in Canada and 60% in other countries. Gross sales in that year exceeded $25,000,000. These were larger than in any previous year in the Company's history, excepting 1920, and were more than 22% in excess of sales in 1925.

Earnings

Income Account of the Company for the year ended November 30, 1926, as published in the Company's Annual Report for that year, is as follows:

Income from Operations		$3,005,220.06
From this there has been deducted:		
Interest on borrowings	$195,151.83	
Appropriations for depreciation of plants, etc.	500,244.99	
Appropriation for Pension Fund	16,055.43	
Appropriation for Income Tax	200,000.00	
Appropriation for Contingency, Foreign Exchange, etc.	100,000.00	
		1,009,451.85
Leaving a Net Profit for the year of		$1,995,768.21

(Available for Preference Share Dividends of $846,293 per annum)

Assets

Net current assets, as at November 30, 1926, after deducting all current liabilities, and including inventories at cost or replacement value, whichever was less, were:

$20,390,868—equal to over $168 for each $100 of par value of Preference Shares now outstanding.

Fixed assets, as at November 30, 1926, including factories, real estate and equipment, had a book value of $8,516,228, against which the Company carried a depreciation reserve of $3,382,957. The book value of $8,516,228 represents actual cost of properties. The aggregate of fire insurance maintained upon the Company's factories and branch properties, exclusive of inventories, is over $25,000,000.

Consolidated fixed and net current assets, as at November 30, 1926, totalled:

$25,524,140—equal to over $210 for each $100 of par value of Preference Shares now outstanding.

These assets do not include investments of $3,101,617 in subsidiaries.

Preference Shares

The authorized amount of Preference Stock is $12,500,000, divided into shares of a par value of $100 each, of which $12,089,900 has been issued. Preference Shares are preferred as to capital and are entitled to preferred cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% per annum, payable at such times as the Board of Directors shall determine. Holders of Preference Shares are entitled at all general meetings of the Company to one vote for every Preference Share held by them respectively. Holders of Common Shares of the Company, without nominal or par value, shall only be entitled at general meetings of the Company to one vote for every four Common Shares held by them respectively.

Price: At the market, yielding about 6.40%

These Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and it is intended to list them on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

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The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

Saskatoon and the North

What Saskatooners Hope for Their City as a Result of Trek Northwards of Recent Years — A. L. Koyl's Summing-up

By F. C. Pickwell, Saturday Night's Western Representative.

THERE is more truth than poetry in the applicability of Hon. C. A. Dunning's new slogan, "Go North, Young Man", at least so far as Western Canada is concerned. The modern trend is in that direction, largely due to the fact that practical experience covering many years has proven the wisdom of such a movement, particularly from an agrarian point of view. As repeatedly pointed out in SATURDAY NIGHT, the actual results of farming in Southern districts have not panned out very well. In sheer self-preservation many pioneers have been obliged to move northward during the last few years, where heavier soil and more moisture provided better opportunities for necessary success. Unfortunately, this is partially due to the advice of old-timers in early days not being accepted, when they claimed that much of the Southern area should be safe-guarded as a stock-raising country. Grain enthusiasts had their way, and the result has been anything but pleasant. Irrigation has partially redeemed the land, but the results have not been up to expectations, considering the expense.

On the other hand the northerly districts in the prairie provinces have been more of an agreeable surprise, as applied to production in all-round farming. Cultivation and settlement have combined to tone down somewhat the seasonal atmospheric conditions, and the chances for a normal crop annually are much better. How far North this agrarian development will spread, remains to be seen, but for the present, Hon. Mr. Dunning's slogan is most timely. While somewhat behind Manitoba and Alberta in the matter of mineral expansion, Saskatchewan undoubtedly offers wonderful possibilities for pioneering minds in mineral, timber, furs and fisheries. Within the last year the wisdom of a more extensive policy in this respect has been realized by the Provincial Government. Having made a reputation in wheat and dairying, it is now time to encourage the opening up of other fields by way of industrial expansion.

Oldtimers are familiar with the rivalry between Saskatoon and Regina for many years—but more in the spirit of aggressive goodwill than antagonism. Both are anxious to see the other grow, but each prefers to be leading at the post. Saskatoon now begins to feel that the Northern movement will give that city an advantage over its more central rival. This thought appears to have been in the mind of Mr. A. L. Koyl, president of the Saskatoon Real Estate Board, when he claims that Saskatoon will be the largest city and most important business centre in Saskatchewan within five years. It is pointed out that between 1921 and 1926 Saskatoon grew by about 22 per cent. The quinquennial census last year counted 31,234 people there. If the same rate of growth continues till 1931, Saskatoon will have a population of roughly 40,000 when the next federal census is taken. A similar calculation for the capital city indicates that it will also have 40,000 people in 1931. Regina now has something over 37,000, and advanced about eight per cent. between 1921 and 1926. But a greater spurt may also be in evidence at the capital. However, in a recent analysis Mr. Koyl figured it all out carefully in this way:

(a) "The seat of the provincial university, Saskatoon, is already the centre of education for the province.

(b) "Headquarters for the province of the Canadian National Railways, headquarters of the Canadian Pacific in northern and central Saskatchewan, and the hub of many increasing and lengthening branch railway lines, Saskatoon is to-day the railway centre of Saskatchewan.

(c) "Already the site of one of the largest flour mills in Western Canada, the Quaker Oats Company's decision to double the capacity of its plant here, through an expenditure of $1,250,000, and the decision of the Robin Hood Mills to build a large mill, with provision for a $4,000,000 plant eventually, will make Saskatoon the milling centre of Western Canada.

(d) "With the Saskatoon Brewing Company already conducting a business with a turnover of many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, the establishment in the city this year of a $250,000 or $300,000 plant by the Pabst Brewing Company, will make Saskatoon the brewing centre of the province.

(e) "The addition already this year of at least one more unit to the list of Saskatoon's 53 manufacturing concerns, thus bringing the woodworking mills of the city to the total of five, employing many men, is just a 'sample' of what the future, or even the rest of the present year holds for Saskatoon in its rapid advancement to the position of Saskatchewan's manufacturing centre, encircled by an area of 70,000 square miles, containing 200 thriving towns and villages.

(f) "The successful operation here for years of 85 large wholesale and jobbing houses, serving an extensive territory, and the certain indications that the territory served is on the verge of a period of enormous development and expansion, points to the Saskatoon of the future, not only as Saskatchewan's greatest wholesale distributing centre, but also as the mail order house centre of the province.

(g) "Charter has already been issued for a $100,000 stockyards here this year, while other projects, directly bearing on the promotion of the entire live-stock industry of the province, are looking to this city for establishment. These factors, when considered in relation to the vast and vastly developing mixed farming area extending out in every direction, following the many railway lines converging upon the city, offer strong assurance of Saskatoon, within a comparatively few years, being established as the live-stock centre of the province.

(h) "The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway will inevitably stimulate Saskatoon's development, not only through adding immensely to the distributing field of this city, but also because it will bring through Saskatoon great streams of ocean-bound shipments of grain, live-stock, and merchandise, and bring through Saskatoon from the port terminus of the railway considerable shipments of imports from Europe.

(i) "The opening-up and development of undeveloped Northern Saskatchewan will even more promote the distribution of merchandise from this city, already the centre of a huge trading area. The development of the north country will inevitably be accompanied by a corresponding growth of the city and the northward extension of its business influence.

"Aerial charting of Northern Saskatchewan by the Dominion government and geological surveys by the provincial government, all planned for the coming summer, must incalculably reflect to the advantage of this city.

(j) "Saskatoon's growth during the past five years is by far the largest of any city in Western Canada. Figures recently compiled by an authentic and independent source show that the rate of population increase in Saskatoon over the past five years has been 21.35 per cent. Regina's increase during the same period was 8.41 per cent., Winnipeg's increase was 6.84 per cent., Calgary's, 2.52 per cent., and Edmonton's, 11.39 per cent. The fact that Saskatoon and Edmonton show the largest population increase is another indication of the northward trend of development and population.

(k) "The northern portion of Saskatchewan is where development must take place, because in Northern Saskatchewan is the greatest possibility for development. New areas are continually being opened in the north because of the ever northward march of the grain belt. Saskatoon will grow with the area it serves.

(l) "Saskatoon is established on the South Saskatchewan River. Thus an unlimited supply of good water is permanently ensured for manufacturing concerns in any number, or for a city of any size.

(m) "Residential and business premises are at a premium in Saskatoon to-day, and even without the announcement already this year, two months before the annual period of construction normally begins, of important building projects aggregating several million of dollars, the present shortage of houses and business properties is a definite sign of a wide building construction program this year."

Acadia Sugar's Profits Satisfactory

THE first financial statement of the new Acadia Sugar Refining Company, Limited, covering operations from July 1 to December 31, 1926, shows earnings running satisfactorily higher than those of the old company. In connection with the issuance of the Co's 1st mortgage bonds in June last it was stated that, based upon operations for the first five months of 1926, net earnings, after operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, were at the annual rate of approximately $600,000. The operating profit shown in the six months' statement now published is $394,055, or at the annual rate of more than $700,000. After writing off $173,848 for depreciation, the balance remaining was equivalent to 2.30 times bond interest paid during the period and a surplus of $124,474 was carried to the balance sheet.

The directors' report reads in part as follows:

"The directors have pleasure in informing the shareholders that net profits of the six months, after having provided for depreciation, $173,847 and bond interest $96,732, were $124,474. Your directors consider it inadvisable to recommend payment of a dividend, though earned, in preference shares at the present time, but it is hoped that upon completion of the company's first year's operation on June 13, conditions will warrant the payment of dividends on preference stock.

"The company was incorporated in June, 1926, under the Nova Scotia Companies' Act to carry on the business of sugar refining, etc., and on July 1, 1926, took over as a going concern the assets and liabilities of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., incorporated in 1893 under the laws of Great Britain. The efficiency of the refinery has been fully maintained."

National Brick Profits Show Small Gain

THE annual statement of National Brick Company of La Prairie, Ltd., shows that while operating earnings were somewhat higher than in the previous year, net profits were not quite sufficient to take care of full preferred dividend requirements. Surplus was drawn on to provide a portion of this payment, resulting in a reduction in the profit and loss balance carried forward.

Gross earnings amounted to $265,112, as compared with $259,509 in the previous year. Reserve for renewals of $50,000 and provision for income tax of $9,266 made total deductions of $59,266, against $71,788, leaving net profit of $205,845, up $18,126 over the preceding year when they amounted to 187,719. Payment of $235,772 in preferred dividends left a balance to profit and loss credit of $239,702, down somewhat from $267,628 last year.

AN EASTERN HOLIDAY IN A PLEASANT PLACE
Pictou Lodge, Pictou, N.S.

Pictou Lodge, near Pictou, Nova Scotia, will solve the problem of your eastern holiday this year. Imagine spending a few weeks by the ocean with a log bungalow colony as a home.

This delightful Lodge caters to those who wish a really different vacation setting. It nestles amongst the pines, and round about are smooth courts for tennis, broad driveways for motoring, swift streams for fishing and a tricky course for worth-while golf.

Full information about this "different" summer resort will be gladly supplied you by any agent of Canadian National Railways.

The very popular 5

CARMANIA N.Y. Apr. 30th, May 26th, June 25th
CARONIA N.Y. Apr. 23rd, May 26th, June 18th
LACONIA N.Y. May 7, June 11, Boston June 12
SAMARIA N.Y. Apr. 30, Boston May 1, May 25
SCYTHIA N.Y. April 16, Boston April 17; N.Y. May 14, Boston May 15

20,000-tonners TO EUROPE *from New York and Boston*

The same high character of Cunard Service which has made Cunard express liners internationally famous is also responsible for the popularity of these five 20,000 tonners with their more moderate rates.

The fastest ocean service in the world. Three magnificent "floating palaces" known the world over, sailing from New York.

AQUITANIA N.Y. Apr. 19, May 11, May 31
BERENGARIA N.Y. Apr. 27, May 17, June 8
MAURETANIA N.Y. Apr. 13, May 4, May 27

Cunard LINE

Particulars from THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, TORONTO (Phone Elgin 4741) or any STEAMSHIP AGENT

79

Over the Hill to the Poor House

is a road that will not be travelled by any one who arranges a competence for his old age through moderate yearly deposits under a Long Term Endowment.

Write for further particulars, giving your age, to

Home Office
1 Burnside Place,
Montreal

MONTREAL Insurance LIFE Company
"The Friendly Company"

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

The regular half-yearly dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the Class "A" preferred stock of this Corporation has been declared for the half-year ending April 30th, 1927, payable to shareholders on record April 20th, 1927.

Dividends on Treasury Stock purchased since November 1st accrue from date of issue.

The regular half-yearly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Class "B" preferred stock of this Corporation has been declared for the half year ending April 30th, 1927, payable to shareholders on record April 20th, 1927.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 25c a share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, for the half year ending April 30th, 1927, payable to shareholders on record April 20th, 1927.

J. D. GOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer

London, Ont., April 10th, 1927.

The **Market Place**

SPACE, the last frontier, is being conquered by the telephone. At the time of Confederation, Canada's communication within her borders and with the markets of the world was arduous and slow . . . News and the stuffs of commerce travelled slowly . . . To traverse Canada was high adventure.

In 1870, just three years after Confederation, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, whose life had been despaired of by his physicians, went to Brantford, Ontario, to die. Fortunately he was spared, not only to initiate the movement of the transmission of speech by electricity but to see his invention improved and perfected until it became one of the greatest factors in the social and business life of the world.

The first time that transmitting and receiving instruments were placed miles apart and speech successfully transmitted was on August 10th, 1876, nine years after Confederation. The transmitter was in Brantford, the receiving instrument in Paris, Ontario. Various persons spoke and sang into the transmitter and were heard by Dr. Bell through the receiving instrument.

Today the telephone in home and office permits conversation with friends and associates half the world away. It is the new world market place. More than 1,000,000 telephones are in use in Canada. They provide opportunity quickly to exchange good wishes, news of commercial or social import and to keep in touch constantly with the world.

Information

The contributions of Saskatchewan to the wealth, resources and prestige of united Canada will appear in the press throughout the Dominion during May.

1867 · CANADA · 1927

The Northern Electric Company is proud of its share in this development which links the provinces more closely together. The industrial and political significance of this nearness is tremendous because it is productive of increased national progress and goodwill.

Northern Electric COMPANY LIMITED

Equipment for the transmission of Sound and Power

225

Important Vacancies

A large industrial company, with Head Office at Toronto, will shortly increase its managerial staff, and interviews will be granted to one or two men between the ages of 25 and 35 years who are now successfully occupying executive position of importance, but who might wish to consider a more progressive field of endeavor offering distinct advantages to men of good education and business ability. This is a splendid opportunity to become associated with one of Canada's largest and most prosperous firms. Accounting, legal, manufacturing or sales training essential. Your letter will be regarded as strictly confidential.

J. J. Gibbons *(Personal)*

c/o J. J. Gibbons Limited
119 West Wellington Street,
TORONTO

When the Time Comes to Slow Up

How Much Money Will You Have Saved?

Only 4 Men out of every 100 are Independent at age 65.

A Long Term Endowment Policy furnishes a guaranteed income for this period in life—combining economically in one contract, both Protection and Saving.

It is the ideal contract for the young man, the professional and the business man!

Make certain of your *Independence* by securing details of this policy *NOW.*

Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, CANADA.

Without obligation kindly forward me your booklet "Some Day You May be Old."
I am.....years of age, and would like to accumulate $.....towards independence.
Name..... Address.....

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. Tweed, President.

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926)	**$ 3,822,316**
Reserves	**2,422,896**
Insurance in Force	**33,050,441**

A Fair Burden

Our advice on investment matters will help you. Ask for our list of sound bonds.

Make each dollar you save carry its fair burden. It should bring you from 5½% to 7% with safety for your principal.

Government bonds and bonds of well-established industries are good investments. They pay you up to 7% on every dollar put into them.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

14 King St. East, Toronto.
171 St. James St., Montreal.

Please send me your list of sound bonds.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Western Settlers Plan Carding Mill

SUSTAINED progress is evident in the new "Clan Donald" farm colony in Northern Alberta established through co-operation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society, which planted one hundred families from the British Isles there last spring. In preparation for the new settlers a house and barn was erected on each of the hundred farms and a well sunk. One hundred horses and three hundred cows were purchased and distributed, as well as the necessary farm machinery. With this auspicious start no time was lost in getting seriously down to work. Ten acres had been broken on each farm before establishment and this was rapidly supplemented, some of the new farmers accounting for fifty acres in the course of the season. In all, some 2,500 acres were broken in the colony, so that a substantial harvest is forecast for the present year.

Some of the new settler families had received a year or two's practical training with Alberta farmers, but others were moved direct on to the colony from their crofts in Northern Scotland and Ireland. Both have made gratifying progress, and while waiting for their first harvest have produced income in various ways. A number of settlers found work on the C. P. R. grade construction, while over fifty engaged in stook-threshing during the harvesting season, earning an average of from $5 to $6 per day with an average run of twenty days. A number of new farms have made a success of chicken farming, and some have found turkey raising profitable. An average of two calves was raised by each settler, and arrangements were made for the exchange of all dry cows for fresh cows, so that the families were assured of milk for the winter months. Many families have managed to add other horses and cattle to those provided at the outset by the Society. Altogether a full measure of success is considered to have attended the inaugural year of the colony and great satisfaction is expressed by the sponsors.

A most interesting development planned in the colony and other parts of Alberta where settlers from the Northern Scottish Islands are settled, definite progress upon which has been made, is the manufacture of "Harris Tweeds", for which the Hebridean crofters are famous in their native land. This manufacture is a traditional industry with these people, so that most of the Alberta settlers took out their spinning wheels with them and some their hand looms. On their own initiative they have manufactured some Harris homespun which has been sold to the Hudson's Bay Company.

What is projected now by the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society is a cottage industry working in conjunction with a small industrial plant. The use of hand looms on the farms will be further encouraged, though these will be worked only intermittently, for the main part during the winter months. It is planned to establish a carding mill in the province, Red Deer, the headquarters of the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society, being suggested as the most fitting and appropriate spot. The necessary buildings are already in the possession of the Society and the greater part of the not elaborate capital required has been promised by philanthropic individuals.

The scheme, which has every prospect of success, is an admirable one and one calculated to advance the best interests of the present colonists and others to be moved. A necessary farm adjunct will be a small herd of sheep, which is in line with the policy of sheep raising vigorously advocated in Western Canada. An excellent market is said to exist for Harris Tweeds. Such a cottage industry can be most efficacious in ensuring farm contentment, as keeping the newcomers on the land, providing the entire family with winter employment, and adding substantially to its revenue.

A gratifying success in its work has attended the gradual development of the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society. Through its instrumentality many splendid families have been moved from all parts of the British Isles and satisfactorily established in Western Canada, where they are making progress towards independence. The work is continuing and in the present season it is expected that many additional families, carefully selected, will be moved from the British Isles and launched out upon Canadian farming careers in the same satisfactory manner.

The first successor to the "Clan Donald" in the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society's program of planting British farm colonies under assistance in Western Canada is assuming shape. A tract of eight thousand acres was secured by the society last year at Saddle Lake, near St. Paul des Metis, in Northern Alberta, and this has already been divided into fifty farms and buildings similarly erected upon them. With the opening of spring fifty families will be moved from Northern Scotland and Ireland to occupy them, and there is no reason why these new settlers of similar type should not be equally successful and give further encouragement to subsequent colony settlement.

MARKET FOR UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

	BID	ASK
Anticosti Corp. Pref.	$ 96.00	$ 98.00
British Amer. Oil	26.00	26.50
Border Cities Pref. Bonus	41.50	45.00
Brooks Motors 1 Pref. 1 Com.	3.00	4.00
Burns P. 7% Pref.	98.50	101.00
Can. Machinery Com.	7.00	10.00
Can. Machinery Pref.	28.50	32.00
Can. Marconi	.90	1.50
Canadian Westinghouse	184.00	188.00
Caulfields Dairy Com.		30.00
Caulfields Dairy Pref.		99.50
Cockshutt Plow Pref.	73.00	74.00
Collingwood Ship. Com.	20.00	24.00
Copeland Flour Mills Com.	4.00	
Copeland Flour Mills Pref.	27.00	
Cosgraves Breweries	7.00	7.75
Dom. Alloy Pref. Bonus Com.	1.00	3.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel Com.	3.00	4.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel Pref.	17.00	
Dom. Linens Pref.	16.50	20.00
Dom. Manufacturers Com.	6.00	10.00
Dom. Manufacturers Pref.	65.50	
Dom. Power Com.	33.50	35.00
Dom. Power Pref. XD 5½%	99.00	101.00
Dom. Sewer Pipe Com.	51.00	55.50
Dom. Sugar Com.	18.00	20.00
Dom. Sugar Pref.	94.25	97.50
Dunlop Tire Pref.	96.00	
Durant of Canada	3.50	4.50
English Electric Com.	15.00	18.00
English Electric Pref.	81.50	84.00
Farmers' Dairy Com.	63.50	
Farmers' Dairy Pref.	101.00	
Gillett, E. W.	63.50	
Goffredson Truck Com.	14.00	18.00
Goodyear Cotton 7% Pref.	97.00	
Goodyear Tire Com.	122.00	
Goodyear Tire Prior. Pref.	100.00	102.00
Gosse Packing Com.	52.00	54.00
Greening Wire Pref.	93.00	95.00
Guardian Realty Pref.	60.00	69.00
Heuthers Brewery Pref.	3.00	7.50
Imperial Oil	44.50	45.00
Imperial Tobacco Com.	6.00	7.00
Inter. Power Com.	15.00	17.00
Inter Power Pref.	84.00	88.00
King Edward Hotel A	75.50	77.50
King Edward Hotel B.	67.00	70.00
Loew's London Com.	4.50	5.50
Loews London Pref.	7.50	8.50
Loew's Buffalo Pref.	46.50	50.00
Milton Brick Com.	18.00	
Mount Royal Hotel Com.	4.25	5.50
Mount Royal Hotel Pref.	52.00	53.75
Muirheads Com.	8.00	9.00
Muirheads Pref.	10.25	11.25
Nat. Grocers 1st Pref. XD 2%	93.50	95.50
Nat. Steel Car Com.		22.00
Northern Can. Pow. Com.	41.00	44.00
Pure Food Com.	25.00	30.50
Simpson, Robt. Pref.	103.50	105.50
Standard Clay Prod. Com.	38.25	42.00
Toronto Baseball Club		95.00
Toronto Brick Com.	18.00	
Toronto Carpet Com.	125.00	
Toronto Carpet Pref.	97.00	
Willard Choc. Pref.	67.00	70.00

(Compiled under date of April 4th by A. J. Patterson Jr. & Co., 218 Bay St., Toronto. Out quotations may now be regarded as approximate).

English tailors say that men are going to wear red, yellow, and purple suits. Well, men will have to do something if they expect to attract attention.—*American Lumberman.*

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: G. LARRATT SMITH. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed.

Prudential Trust Company, Ltd.

Dominion Charter authorizes the Company to act in the following capacities.

RELATIVE TO ESTATES—Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Management of Properties, Collection of Rents, Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

FINANCIAL AGENTS—Investments Made—Securities Held.

INSURANCE BROKERS—All Lines—Fire, Marine, Accident, Liability, etc., placed in best companies at lowest rates.

FIDUCIARY—Trustee for Bondholders, Transfer Agents and Registrars for Stocks and Companies.

The business generally which a Trust Company may undertake alone, or jointly with one or more.

CONSULTATION INVITED BY LETTER OR IN PERSON

W. G. Ross, Chairman of the Board.
B. Hal Brown, President and General Manager.
Head Office, MONTREAL.
Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1926

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Twentieth Annual Report with Statement of Assets and Liabilities and abstract of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1926.

The Dividend on the Preferred Stock amounting to $35,000.00, being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been paid. The sum of $10,000.00 has been added to the Depreciation Reserve and the cost of all Upkeep and Renewals incurred during the year and amounting to $31,726.38 has been charged to operating expense.

Bond Interest on the First and Consolidated Issues has been paid which, together with interest accrued for the last quarter of the year, totals $68,723.20, and at the same time the sum of $12,493.71 has been written off Bond Discount Account.

After taking these various deductions into account there remains a net increase in our Profit and Loss Account of $26,048.87 which has been carried forward to the year 1927, while the special reserves for doubtful debts and inventories, which were created in 1925, remain unimpaired.

These encouraging results are chiefly attributable to an aggressive sales policy in the industrial field, to economies in operating methods and to a somewhat improved condition of trade throughout the Dominion, which your Directors feel will still further develop in 1927.

It is also a pleasure to inform you that the 1926 operations of our subsidiaries, Alberta Linseed Oil Co. Ltd., and Pacific White Lead Co. Ltd. have been satisfactory and profitable.

Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, as in the past, have audited the books and accounts and their report is herewith submitted.

Your Directors wish to express their appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of the officers and employees of the Company during the fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

GEORGE HENDERSON,
President and General Manager.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1926

ASSETS

FIXED:		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant Equipment, Goodwill and Patent Rights	$2,441,465.97	
Capital Stock of the Alberta Linseed Oil Co. Ltd., Pacific White Lead Co. Ltd. and other investments, less Reserve	346,922.82	
		$2,788,388.79
CURRENT:		
Merchandise	976,243.16	
Accounts Receivable	466,765.83	
Cash on hand, in Bank, and Trust Company	85,700.72	
		1,528,709.41
Deferred Charges		21,472.92
Bond Discount and Charges less amounts written off		35,422.08
		$4,373,993.20

LIABILITIES

FIXED:			
Preferred Stock, Authorized and Issued			$500,000.00
Common Stock Authorized		$1,250,000.00	
Common Stock, In Treasury		70,100.00	
			1,179,900.00
			$1,679,900.00
BONDS:			
6% Sinking Fund, Gold, 1st Mortgage due 1936. Authorized and Issued		500,000.00	
Redeemed		222,400.00	
		$277,600.00	
Less: Bonds Purchased, awaiting cancellation		2,100.00	
		$275,500.00	
Consolidated 6% Gold, due 1939:			
Authorized		$1,250,000.00	
In Treasury	$50,000.00		
Held in Escrow to retire 1st Mortgage Bonds	280,000.00		
		$830,000.00	
		$920,000.00	
Less: Redeemed		61,000.00	
		$859,000.00	
			1,134,500.00
CURRENT:			
Royal Bank of Canada		$402,945.29	
Bills Payable		9,957.16	
Accounts Payable		109,870.86	
Reserve for Preferred Dividend payable Jan. 3rd, 1927		8,750.00	
Reserve for Bond Interest Accrued		19,307.09	
Unclaimed Dividends		828.75	
			551,668.15
RESERVES:			
Depreciation and Other Reserves			242,500.00
Bond Premium Account			6,717.35
Surplus			758,707.70
			$4,373,993.20

CONTINGENT LIABILITY:
Bills Receivable under Discount $166,249.44

GEORGE HENDERSON,
G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL,
Directors.

Audited and verified in accordance with our report of even date.

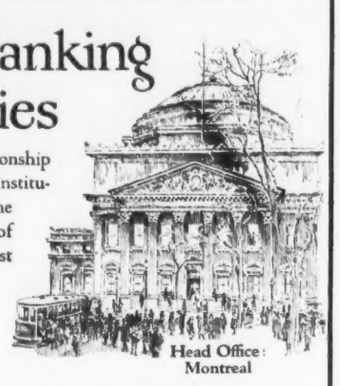
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, 2nd March, 1927.

Profit and Loss Account
For Year ended 31st December, 1926

CR.		
By Balance brought forward 31st December, 1925		$732,658.83
Less Dividends on Preferred Stock		35,000.00
		$697,658.83
By Net Profit after deduction of Head Office Charges		155,765.78
		$853,424.61
DR.		
To Bond Discount	$12,493.71	
To Bond Interest paid and accrued	68,723.20	
To Reserve for Depreciation	10,000.00	
To Pensions	3,500.00	
		94,716.91
		$758,707.70

Audited and verified,
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, 2nd March, 1927.

Foreign Banking Facilities



LONG years of close relationship with leading banking institutions in all parts of the world ensure for customers of the Bank of Montreal the best of facilities for foreign banking transactions.

Total Assets in excess of $780,000,000

Head Office: Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Principal Agents Abroad—
New York— Bank of the Manhattan Company
England— Lloyd's Bank Limited
France— Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited
Italy— Banca Commerciale Italiana

Any Branch
of this Bank will afford you painstaking and reliable banking service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1926

ASSETS

COST OF WORKS owned and operated by the Company	$30,937,868.51	
COST OF COAL, ORE AND OTHER PROPERTIES, and Investment in Company's own Bonds, including those acquired for Sinking Fund	3,201,371.42	
		$34,139,239.93
ADVANCES to Ore Companies		1,393,985.09
SINKING FUND ASSETS— In hands of Trustee		65.38
CURRENT ASSETS—		
Inventories of Raw Materials and Finished Products, less Reserve	$ 5,582,101.34	
Accounts Receivable	3,180,050.15	
Bills Receivable	73,787.86	
Cash on hand and in Banks	498,785.11	
Secured Call Loans	738,534.10	
	10,073,258.56	
Victory and War Loan Bonds	5,219,396.85	
		15,292,655.41
SECURITIES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—		
Stock of the Company held in Trust for Employees	$ 134,539.00	
Employees' Pension Fund		
Victory Bonds $400,000.00		
Cash 48,115.87		
	448,115.87	
Employees' Welfare and Benefit Fund Victory Bonds	100,000.00	
		682,654.87
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS— Insurance and other Expenses paid in advance		41,292.40
		$ 51,549,893.08

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER, H. H. CHAMP, Directors

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED—		
100,000 Shares at $100.00 each, Preferred 7% Cumulative	$10,000,000.00	
150,000 Shares at $100.00 each, Ordinary	15,000,000.00	
	$25,000,000.00	
CAPITAL STOCK ISSUED—		
64,961 Shares at $100.00 each, Preferred 7% Cumulative	$ 6,496,300.00	
115,000 Shares at $100.00 each, Ordinary	11,500,000.00	
		$17,996,300.00
BONDS—		
6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, Authorized and Issued, due July 1st, 1940	$10,000,000.00	
Less held in Treasury	1,649,904.00	
	8,350,096.00	
Less redeemed through Sinking Fund	2,440,796.57	
		5,909,299.43
CURRENT LIABILITIES—		
Accounts Payable, including provision for Income Tax, 1926	$ 2,093,801.04	
Unclaimed Dividends	7,053.75	
Preferred Dividend No. 62, payable February 1st., 1927	113,685.25	
Ordinary Dividend No. 40, payable February 1st., 1927	201,250.00	
		2,415,790.04
FUNDS APPROPRIATED—		
Employees' Pension Reserve	$ 448,115.87	
Employees' Welfare and Benefit Reserve	100,000.00	
		548,115.87
RESERVES—		
Furnace Relining and Rebuilding Reserves	$ 909,469.10	
Reserves for Accidents to Employees	73,776.35	
Contingent Reserve	659,368.15	
Betterment and Replacement Reserve	1,860,470.21	
Fire Insurance Reserve	200,000.00	
	3,703,083.81	
Bond Sinking Fund Reserve	2,582,874.41	
Depreciation Account	8,231,374.65	
		14,517,332.87
SURPLUS— Balance as per Profit and Loss Account		10,163,054.87
		$ 51,549,893.08

Verified as per our report of this date.
Toronto, Ontario, 3rd March, 1927.
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A., Auditors.

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss Account
for the Year ended December 31st, 1926

MANUFACTURING PROFITS for the Year ended December 31st, 1926, after deducting charges for Repairs, Maintenance, and providing for Income Tax 1926, but before providing for Depreciation and Bond Interest		$3,247,606.27
INTEREST AND INCOME from Securities and Investments		396,684.84
		$3,644,291.11
LESS RESERVES—		
Bond Sinking Fund	$ 292,269.73	
Depreciation	760,208.26	
		1,052,477.99
		$2,591,813.12
LESS INTEREST ON BONDS		362,601.16
		$2,229,211.96
LESS DIVIDENDS—		
Preferred at 7% per annum	$ 454,741.00	
Ordinary at 7% per annum	805,000.00	
		1,259,741.00
		969,470.96
Transferred to Employees' Welfare and Benefit Reserve		100,000.00
Surplus for the Year		869,470.96
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1925		9,293,583.91
Balance Profit and Loss December 31st, 1926		$ 10,163,054.87

Certified correct,
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A., Auditors.
Toronto, Ontario, 3rd March, 1927

Important Western Judicial Appointments

MR. JUSTICE J. H. LAMONT, of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, Regina, has been appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada, filling the additional judgeship of the Supreme Court of Canada created by recent legislation. Mr. Justice P. E. Mackenzie, now judge of the King's Bench of Saskatchewan, succeeds him on the Court of Appeal. W. E. Knowles, K.C., ex-M.P., and M.L.A., has been appointed judge of the King's Bench division for Saskatchewan, replacing Mr. Justice Mackenzie.

Mr. Justice Lamont has had a wide acquaintance with public life, his experience in the West dating back to the days of the Northwest Territories, when he commenced practising in Prince Albert in 1898. Not long after his arrival in the Territories he entered political life actively. He contested the federal seat in his constituency successfully in 1904, and became a member of the House of Commons. In 1905 he became the first attorney-general of the newly created province of Saskatchewan. He continued in active political administration there until 1918, when he was elevated to the Court of Appeal. In that division he has sat ever since.

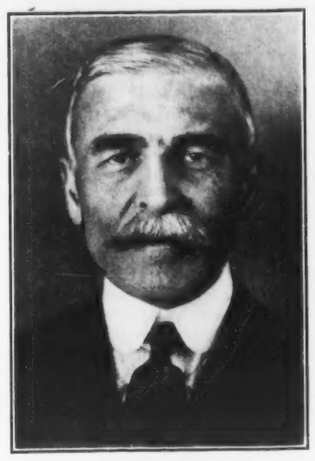
His Lordship was born in Dufferin County, Ontario, on November 12, 1865. He was educated in the high schools of Brampton and Orangeville, where he prepared for entrance to Toronto university, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892, gaining his laws degree in the year following. Three years of study were spent in Osgoode Hall before he commenced practicing, four years of which were in Toronto, before he went West. In 1899 he married Miss Margaret Murray Johnston, of Toronto. They have one daughter, Katherine, now a student in college.

Mr. Justice P. E. Mackenzie, of Saskatoon, was born in London, Ontario, where he received his preliminary education. He was a graduate of the arts class of Toronto University of '93 and a law graduate of Osgoode Hall in the class of '96. Shortly after he commenced practising in Kenora, Ontario, and subsequently became crown prosecutor in that district. Going West in 1910, he located in Saskatoon, entering into partnership with the late George E. McCraney, K.C., who had previously practised at Rosthern. He continued in Saskatoon until his appointment, during the war period, to the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. Justice Knowles was born in 1872, a son of Rev. William and Mrs. Knowles, Alliston, Ontario. He graduated from McGill University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received his legal education at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and was admitted to the Ontario bar in 1903. Prior to that, however, he followed in the footsteps of his father, serving as a minister of the Presbyterian church for a number of years. In 1906 Mr. Knowles was selected as the Liberal candidate for the old federal riding of West Assiniboia. He was elected and served continuously as a Liberal member until the union government was formed in 1917. He was not a candidate in that election. In 1918 Mr. Knowles accepted the offices of provincial secretary and minister of telephones in the Saskatchewan government and was a member of the provincial government until he resigned in 1921. He was a Liberal candidate for Moose Jaw federal constituency in the fall of 1921, when he was defeated. He also lost in the 1922 election, but in June, 1925, he was again returned to the legislature as a member for Moose Jaw. In 1909 Mr. Knowles was married to Miss Jean Laurie, an Ontario girl, who died in January, 1922. He has two sons, Laurie, aged 14, and John, aged 7.

Dome Mines Cuts Dividend

REDUCTION of the dividend rate of Dome Mines, Limited, from $2 to $1 per share annually, was sanctioned by shareholders at the annual general meeting in Toronto. The action was taken on recommendation of the Board of Directors, which felt that an injustice was being done the mine in paying dividends not quite earned. The tone of the meeting was distinctly pessimistic, although President J. S. Bache ventured the hope that the new mine which has been sought for several years will still be found. Enough ore is in sight for two years' operations, according to H. P. DePencier, general manager, and in the meantime exploration work will be carried on. During the past year no important ore bodies were encountered, but Mr. DePencier said it is now planned to go down to 3,000 feet and branch out from there. Options are held on a number of outside properties, which are being examined, but as yet none has been taken up.



T. ROSS BOYS
Who has just joined the house of George E. Harley & Co., Members Toronto Stock Exchange. Mr. Boys is probably one of the best known figures in Toronto brokerage circles, having joined William H. Brouse, in the brokerage business in Toronto over 30 years ago and he has been a partner of Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Members Toronto Stock Exchange, since this firm was formed many years ago..

The election of directors resulted in the return of the same board with the addition of Robert F. Sergsworth, who fills the vacancy left by the death in December last of W. S. Edwards. The directorate is as follows: Jules S. Bache, Alex. Fasken, G. C. Miller, Dwight B. Lee, R. W. Pomeroy, Wallace Nesbitt, Innis P. Allen, Morton F. Stern and Robert F. Segsworth.

When the Normal Reaction Comes

"BOND prices are still making new high records. One really has to go back to the period of 1866 to 1899 to find anything like a precedent for this bond market. Then, as now, commodity and goods prices were showing a main downward trend, and bond prices an upward trend," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"The stock market as a whole is not advancing so much as the popular averages make it appear. These simple arithmetical averages are too much influenced by the erratic movements of high priced specialties, and do not give a true picture of the real stock market.

"The absence of genuine inflation of inventories and credits ought to mean that no real bear market is in sight; but, on the other hand, a normal reaction after such a large advance might amount to 20 or 30 points whenever it comes. Statistically stocks are not in so strong a position as bonds."

Hunt's Ltd. Stocks Are Listed

HUNT'S LIMITED, first preferred shares and common shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the beginning of last week, with the former selling at around 91 and the latter around 20. These stocks were heavily over-subscribed when offered to the public about a month ago. From an investment of $1,706 in one store in 1902, Hunt's Limited, has grown until today it has eighteen stores and net tangible assets exceeding half a million dollars, or over $175 for each share of preferred stock outstanding.

Saskatchewan's Agricultural Income

DEALING with crop and dairy production in Alberta recently, Hon. R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, had this to say:

"Two successive seasons of more than average yield of agricultural products have had a much needed effect on the financial standing of the people of the province, and while the prices in 1926 were somewhat less than the previous year's for all grains, the total estimated value of all production for the year 1926 was $263,913,260, exceeding the previous year's large total of $257,594,615. These are large sums to be distributed among a relatively small population in the course of two years. The result is already noticeable, not only in the farming communities but also in the whole business fabric of the province.

"The dairy business of Alberta showed a slight increase in production over the previous year, and the estimated value of all milk and milk products was practically $22,000,000."

ONE OF THE VALUABLE PRIVILEGES

Financial Editor Saturday Night,—
I wish to thank you for the valuable information in your recent letter. I consider that the service which you render to your subscribers in regard to investments and financial matters is one of the extremely valuable privileges which I received when I first subscribed for "Saturday Night" some four or five years ago.—K. W. Z., Waterloo, Ont.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Trust Company Service
Wide in Scope—Low in Cost

A busy city merchant, through industry and enterprise, has built up a tidy fortune, which brings him in a comfortable income. Best of all, he has no worries about the investment of his property.

Some years ago, he entrusted this work to us and, as his Financial Agent, we keep his funds fully invested in first-class securities; collecting the interest as it falls due, looking after his real estate, making tax returns and sending statements with cheques to him regularly.

The small charge for this service is more than offset by the relief from care and worry. He is free to concentrate his whole energies on his business. That is the secret of his success.

Consult us about the management of your property. All interviews and correspondence treated in strictest confidence.

The **TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION**

W. G. WATSON, *General Manager* — H. M. FORBES, *Asst. General Manager*

Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

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THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY CANADA

Character

When buying bonds for investment two factors should be taken into consideration—

FIRST—Property values, revenue producing powers and other tangible elements of security;

SECOND—The character and experience of the investment house which sponsors the issue.

Experienced investors everywhere recognize that the second factor is just as important as the first.

The National City Company
Limited
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO — 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA — 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC

Advisory Board
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Compound Interest BONDS

Money invested in our Accumulative Bonds earns more than if invested in Coupon Bonds because the interest is COMPOUNDED half-yearly. This means that the investor receives interest on each half-yearly instalment of interest at the same rate as is allowed on the principal. At present these Bonds are being issued bearing the attractive rate of

5%

$390.60 invested in a "CANADA PERMANENT" ACCUMULATIVE BOND now will increase in five years to $500.

A pamphlet giving full information regarding these Bonds will be gladly sent on request.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
14-18 TORONTO STREET — TORONTO, 2.
Assets exceed $50,000,000.

Established 1899

Real Estate Bonds
Write for Booklet

W. N. McEachren & Sons
Limited
901-2 Royal Bank Bldg.

SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 16, 1927

Tales of Tintern

This Was the Flower That the Florist Rejected

By Austin Campbell

THE lily, herself, told me this story—so I know it to be true;

True as the ecstasy of her perfumed breath;
True as the whiteness of her virgin throat;
True, sadly, as the shame she strove to hide in her innocent heart.

Poor little lily! pure little lily. The Rector knew her secret; the sexton knew; I knew. Everyone in Tintern knew—that she had grown up in a furnace room and there was a coal black stain deep down in the amber wonder of her virgin being.

Very softly, very sweetly; that Easter Sunday, she whispered to me the story of her shame; told me of her fear and courage; of her time of turmoil and her instant of peace.

But if the lily was modest, her friends were vociferous for it was the deep hearted furnace and the wide mouthed shovel that supplied the details. Then, too, Abimelech Awde, sexton and furnace man at St. George's Church in Tintern Village, had his opinions.

Said Awde, "A flower's like folks; but folks ain't like a flower. A furnace she's like folks too, I reckon, but folks ain't like a furnace. Ye can reason wi' a furnace an' it'll burn for the Glory O' God! Ye can talk to a flower an' it'll grow fit for the High Altar—but folks—Lord! Ye got to scare 'em wi' Hell to make 'em fit for Heaven!" Which statement comprised the entire philosophy of Abimelech Awde and definitely established his unassailable fundamentalism.

Of course all this was after the lily's triumph; after victory had risen out of defeat; after radiant life had blossomed out of seeming death. Awde was proud of the lily; the Rector was proud, all Tintern was proud. Only the lily was ashamed, the glorious royal lily with its great cluster of ivory blossoms and the spot of black in its trembling heart.

Curiously, Awde is proud to tell you that the bulb from which the lily had grown was a cull. Thrown out on the coal pile he had found it, dried, harsh and rejected. Just why he took the trouble to plant it he cannot say.

"Sort o' felt sorry for her," Awde often explains. "Sort o' thought her should have a chancet. Sort o' remembered I never had no chancet myself, I reckon." Then he may hesitate before adding whimsically, "Sort o' thought both me and her was culls,—just a couple o' dried up culls, an' good for nothin' but furnaces an' ashes an' the likes."

Considering which, it is perhaps not so curious after all that while her more fortunate sisters were stirring to life in Skov's greenhouse, the pot with the rejected cull stood in a dark corner of the furnace room of St. George's Church.

Of those dreary winter days the sleeping bulb knew little. Not till the warmth from the furnace, creeping through the bed of rich earth, touched her shrivelled heart did the lily waken sufficiently to remember the sacred destiny of her white crested race. So, filled with her dreams of beauty, the lily thrust up the tender shoot of her greenish-white spathe, only to find herself—*in a furnace room.*

Dead ashes gritted harshly under Awde's feet. A spider's web, clogged with dust, stretched above her head and sleet rattled against the dull window. Sifting under the loose door, the snow stretched long cold fingers as though grim winter was striving to seize and stifle the tender life new risen. The lily was disconsolate. Shattered against a world of dusty reality, the romance of her dreams lay dead. It seemed purposeless to strive, and futile to hope.

Yet, as the days drifted by and her stalk stretched further up, the lily began to notice the things in the furnace room and they interested her. First, there was Awde, big hearted and simple, who sprinkled warm water over her young leaves and talked quietly to her. The lily grew to like Awde. Then there was the great black furnace, so generous with its heat. She loved to listen to the furnace muttering sleepily to itself all night. And the shovel,—it stood there, wide mouthed, in a state of perpetual, if silent, laughter, that cheered the lily.

But the window! Ah! the window! True it was dusty and cobwebby, but on bright days when the lily was placed there, the sun sparkled on her gleaming dress and warmed the cluster of buds nestling among the whorl of leaves on her head. The lily loved the sun and stretched herself up to greet it.

But it was the moon that taught her the beauty of truth, also the wonder of that peace which only the humble know. Often, on quiet winter nights, the glory would pour silently through the window. Then, while the lily watched in wonder, the flowing silver would creep slowly across the room to wrap the tender plant in gleaming ecstasy.

"The moon is not sad or lonely," thought the lily. "She has conquered emotion and she has forgotten shame; she lives in calm serenity."

Then the lily began to forget her own shame. "I want to be calm, as is the moon," she whispered, "I wish I could blossom white like her face, and be peaceful like her glory, and then—perhaps—some day——"

In Tintern they describe that Easter as "The year of the sudden frost"—"The Easter of the great storm." Skov remembers it bitterly; Awde remembers it proudly, but it was tragedy for the lilies in the greenhouse.

Hurling its sudden fury on the village during the night, the storm leaped upon the greenhouse and found the windows open. Of the purity and beauty; of the destiny and heritage of the blossoming flowers, the frost recked little. Neither their tender perfection nor their months of careful growing helped them in that tragic hour. Mercilessly blighting them the storm swept on to roar furiously about the furnace room of St. George's Church.

Roused from his sleep by the shriek of the wind, Awde fought and staggered his way to the Church. The black dust swirled through the furnace room as he opened the door, and the sleet rattled viciously on the old boards as he snapped the latch shut. Awde opened the furnace drafts and turned anxiously to his beloved lily. The great blossoms were glowing mysteriously in the dim light.

It seemed an age fraught with imminent defeat before the fire strengthened and the voices of the furnace room began to speak comfort to the lily. The old furnace soughed ponderously through its drafts as it matched its growing heat against the encroaching chill.

Gleaming white, against the dark walls, the lily watched the struggle in silence. In the war between nature and the fire, she only seemed to remain calm.

A red glare flamed over the dull room as, from time to time, Awde flung open the furnace door. The blue flames rippled among the coals and the fire flared and roared while the sweat rolled down Awde's face.

Draped among the rafters the deep shadows swayed and surged as though they too were marshalling their vague strength to leap upon winter if he dared to burst in the trembling door.

The water gurgled through the pipes, while a loose steam valve, stirring to sudden wakefulness, set up an insistent, "Sh, sh".

It seemed as though, captained by Awde, all the dull beings of the furnace room were united, that bitter night, in one great glowing effort of devotion. With all their inanimate tongues they slowly swelled into a defiant chorus, crying to the storm, "You cannot enter! shall not enter! must not enter! We—and Awde—we will beat you. We—and—Awde—we keep warm the House of the Lord and love and cherish the Royal lily."

The lily made it very clear to me, that she closed her eyes tight the moment the Rector entered the furnace room that Easter Sunday. She remembers that the bell had been ringing and she had heard the organ humming softly to itself getting ready for its full tongued song.

In her place by the furnace room window, the lily had watched the villagers passing up the street to Church. She was disconsolate. This was the sacred day — the mighty hour—for which an Easter lily lives and blooms and has her fragrant being, and the service was about to commence—without her. Then Awde appeared, bringing the Rector into the furnace room; right down into the dusty gritty furnace room.

Awde was trying to explain some mystery. "Seems sort o' queer, sort o' like Providence" he was saying. "Us never thought—her nor me—as she'd ever go up into the church. Don't seem quite the fittinest thing bein' as her was raised in a cellar, humble like, with dust an' ashes an' all."

The Rector paused to place a hand on Awde's shoulder. "The Lord loves humble things, Awde," he said. "The Lord loves simple and modest things. The stable in Bethlehem was humble."

Awde pulled awkwardly at his stiff Sunday collar. "Aye, Sir, but her's only a lily."

"Yes, Awde," and the Rector spoke very softly, "And He was only—a babe!"

Then Awde was silent, and the lily was thinking, thinking ecstatically, behind her closed eyes.

"Wonderful!" the Rector exclaimed in sudden delight. "One, two,—five,—ten—why twenty blossoms, Awde! Twenty full blossoms and four—no, five buds!—Awde, this is most extraordinary!—I never saw—I—why, this is a prize lily."

"Well, naow, Aye, Sir; mebbe so," added Awde. "Ye see, us sort o' thought—me, that is, and the furnace here—Us sort o'———."

The Rector interrupted "It's a Royal Lily, Awde; a Royal Easter Lily, full bloomed, tall and perfect, pure and fit for the Altar of God!"

"Aye Sir, her be all o' that."

"No! No! No!" the lily tried to interrupt. "Impure! Impure! There's a spot of black in my very heart!"

But neither Awde nor the Rector heard her.

"Twarn't no sin nor fault o' hers, her growin' up in the furnace room," Awde explained, affectionately, as he lifted the trembling plant from its dusty place. "Her was so friendly like and quiet. Us sort o' got to love her—me, and the furnace here, that is—an' all the things. Us tried to keep her clean an' pure."

"Awde," said the rector. "Awde, let the pure be unto the pure; let holy things be unto holy places." Then he added impressively, "God, who loves to create beauty, does not abhor the black clay's loam."

Then Awde was strangely silent and the lily knew he was carrying her into the Church. Over the solemn hush she heard the organ singing softly, like a warm wind in summer through a full blossomed garden. There was a soft rustling of dresses and she felt the eyes of many people on her and heard them whispering to each other.

"Gorgeous!" one exclaimed softly.

"What white perfection!" another answered.

"Is she not the very Queen of lilies? Where did she come from?"

And another voice answered, "This is the lily that grew up in the furnace room. This was the bulb that the florist rejected! She is very beautiful and very pure."

The lily knew she was being set in a high place, for the sun was pouring radiantly over her ivory blossoms. Very straight she held her tall green stalk; very proudly she held her glory crowned head, and very tightly shut she kept her amber eyes. In the silence that followed, she was very happy, though very much afraid.

Then swelling, as with sudden joy, the organ's deep voice rang out and was joined by the exultant choir.

"Christ the Lord is risen today
Sons of men and angels say!"

The music surged through the building. Thrilled with those triumphant tones, the lily dared not breathe. She forgot her shame; forgot her sin; forgot the blackness and misery, the fears and failures of her past, and remembered only that at last she was giving of her glory and her beauty to this sacred day.

How long she waited she doesn't remember, save that when the Church re-echoed to one final chord of joy, she opened her eyes.

"Thee we greet triumphant now
Hail! the Resurrection Thou!"

He was very radiant and very bright, that kindly figure glowing there above her in so many colors on the stained glass window. He seemed to be looking tenderly upon the lily as though He knew her innocence and shared her shame; as though He understood her secret and was glad for her triumph.

The lily was very happy to gaze upon His quiet face, but when she saw His wounds and the bright drops of blood, she was sorry for the wondrous Figure.

Bending her stately head, she kissed those patient wounded feet, touching them tenderly with the virgin purity of her lips.

A deep peace came to the soul of the lily.

THE YOUTHFUL HOSTESS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.
Miss Helen Mackenzie, niece of Lieutenant-Governor Bruce, of Government House, Victoria, who acts as hostess for her uncle. Recently, with the Lieutenant-Governor, she was hostess at the ball given in honor of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon, who are on a visit to the Pacific Coast. Miss Mackenzie is Scotch and came from Edinburgh last year to assist her uncle in his social duties.
—Photo by Steffens-Colmer.

Unfettered

Lilies of Easter, undeterred
By dreams of mouldering earth wherein you lay,
Up reaching from the soil, you sought
To breathe a fragrant hymn upon this Day.

You wept not,
Neither did you grieve,—nor spurned the clay
That held your waking life in thrall
Before you won to your array.

Teach us that we, too, may rise
Unfetter'd by a failure's brief dismay,
Knowing that from our tears comes strength
To triumph o'er an earth-stained yesterday.

—Alicia Carveth Campbell.

It's hame, and it's hame, hame fain would I be,
Oh hame, hame, hame to my ain countree!
There's an eye that ever weeps, and a fair face will be fain,
As I pass through Annan Water with my bonnie Lands again;
When the flower is in the bud, and the leaf upon the tree,
The lark shall sing me hame to my ain countree!

The Passing of the Harem

NEW marriage and divorce laws have come into force in Turkey, putting men and women on an equal footing.

The oldest and most deeply-rooted customs of mankind are those regulating marriage and the relations of the sexes. It is quite a mistake, for instance, to think that "free love" is the natural state of affairs which obtains among savages; and that the trammels and restrictions of a modern state are a recent introduction. Individual choice is less fettered in England than anywhere else in the world: it is most fettered, by an amazing system of "Taboos" and binding tribal customs, among the Bushmen of Australia, and similar low types of humanity in Central Africa and other parts of the world.

It is not too much to say that these customs in every country are the cement which holds society together. Kemal Pasha is doing a bold thing in breaking that cement. It is, of course, necessary if he is to rebuild Turkey upon a Western plan. He has already converted into a casino the Yildiz Kiosk, that mysterious "Star Pavilion" from which for thirty years the "Red Sultan" ruled by terror; and in which he kept a harem the equal of that of the Caliph Haroun al-Raschid. Its conversion has been a shattering blow to the "old Turks" and a desecration to the religious Moslems. Now they are asked to bear an even greater blow.

Under the old customs a man could marry four wives with a ceremony even simpler than that of ours before the Registrar; now bigamy is become a penal offence punishable with five years imprisonment. He could divorce a wife simply by saying, "I divorce thee," and by paying her one-third of her dowry. She, however, could not divorce him; and had practically no redress whatever against the worst neglect or cruelty—though a woman with powerful relations might gain some sort of justice. This slave-like position of women in Moslem countries is chiefly the consequence of the Prophet's dictum in the Koran that women have no souls.

All this is to be changed now. Women, evidently, are to be granted souls by Act of Parliament (or souls are no longer held to be of any account); they are to have equal rights in marriage; and they can divorce their husbands for infidelity, ill-treatment, desertion, or failure to support them.

Marriage will be the same a century hence as it is now; a curious kind of cross between a dog-fight and the peace that passeth all understanding; something that nobody quite likes and nearly everybody likes well enough to stay in for life once they have got in.—*West.*

The Dominie and the Truant

Methought th' incarnate spirit of Spring
Came dancing over the Down,
With careless grace and a joyous swing
That bore her light as a bird on the wing,
With wind in her floating gown.

The corn-gold aura of silken hair
Swept back like a breeze-blown veil.
The blue-grey eyes and the cheeks so fair,
The buoyant poise, so debonair,
All told their youthful tale.

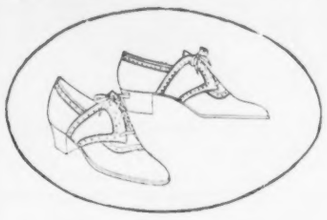
Her feet scarce pressed the flower-starred grass;
Her arms flung wide and free:
Bewitched, I stayed to see her pass,
And quite forgot the waiting class
That vainly stayed for me!

—A. Joy Punting.

Reputation is the immediate jewel of men's souls—and women's bodies.—*H. P. Collins in the "Adelphi."*

True creativeness never scorns the minute; if the travail of the mountains be honest the smallest mouse is not ridiculous.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"DAPHNE"
Tan Norwegian calf, with trim of lighter tone.

Feet that keep you young

FEET that can walk all day—dance all night—and go to bed happy! They're the young feet that keep faces young and smiling ... If they aren't *your* feet today, they can be tomorrow. In these Cantilever Oxfords, with flexible arches, toes that don't pinch, snug heels that never slip ... And just as smart as though they weren't comfortable!

COMFORT through *FLEXIBILITY* in the Cantilever Shoe

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO, 7 Queen St. E., at Yonge.
HAMILTON, 8 John St. N., at King.
OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
MONTREAL, Keefer Bldg., St. Catherine.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Company.
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company
BRANTFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Scovil Brothers.

Rich!

The Syrup that is *rich* in food value. You'll enjoy its wonderful flavor on pancakes, puddings and bread.

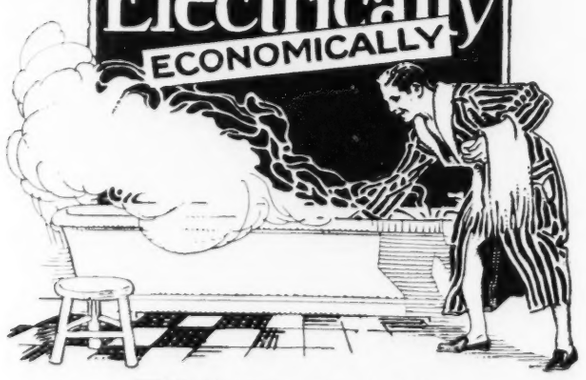
FREE: Our new Recipe Book. Write to-day.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED··· MONTREAL

BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

BG 10

Heat Water Electrically ECONOMICALLY

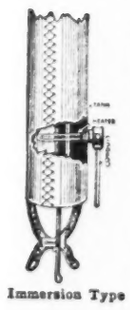


THE Hotpoint Electric Water Heater is not only the cleanest, simplest and most convenient way of assuring a supply of piping hot water—it is supremely economical as well.

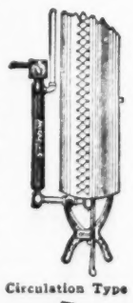
For a few cents a day you can enjoy the full comfort and luxury of abundant hot water for every household and personal need.

The Hotpoint Electric Water Heater can be easily installed in any wired home and, once installed, is good for a lifetime of trouble-free service, thanks to the famous Calrod (sheathed wire) indestructible heating element.

There are two types of Hotpoint Water Heaters — the Immersion Type, which keeps a supply of hot water always on hand—and the Circulation Type, which is regulated by a switch located in any convenient position in the house. Ask your electrical contractor.



Immersion Type



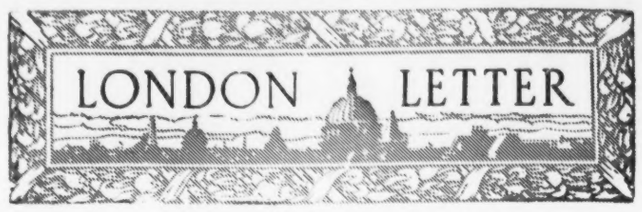
Circulation Type

Hotpoint ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

For Sale by all Good Electrical Dealers

HW-227

A Canadian General Electric Product



TODAY when I skimmed through several newspapers as a sequel to breakfast, or as in addition to that meal, I reflected that Canada was receiving a good deal of notice. In this one morning I have seen mention of Canadian air mails, of Canadian fruit, of the new carillon for Ottawa, of Canadian politics, and a whole article in a morning paper is devoted to an account of a Canadian party in a small town in winter. It really sounded very jolly, and the description of the food provided for the party made one feel hungry even though the memory of one's breakfast was still vivid. The writer, "T. L. Daunt" will please her neighbors much, I have no doubt, with her account of the friendly easy hospitality of the Canadians in the small places.

Canadian News

* * *

AS TO the recital on the carillon for the Victory Tower for the Canadian Houses of Parliament, alas; I can only speak from hearsay. Through some delay—on whose part I know not—I only received the invitation for Monday afternoon at Croydon, on Monday morning, by which time I was engaged. However, I am ready to take the word of a morning paper that the recital was very interesting, and soon you in Ottawa will be hearing these bells for yourselves and need no one to tell you anything about them.

The Carillon

The Ottawa carillon consists of 53 bells, of a total weight of 53 tons—bass bell, 10 tons—and is the largest set of bells in the world. What is also remarkable is that Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, bell founders of Croydon, completed the carillon in 18 months, in addition to the necessary machinery for the bells to be placed in the Victory Tower at Ottawa. I learn, what you know already, that the carillon will be shipped to Canada soon after Easter and will be inaugurated on Dominion Day.

* * *

ONE of the many pleasing pieces of news we have heard of late is of the marriage of that famous Torontonian, Sir Henry Pellatt to Miss Catherine Welland Merritt. Both have many friends in this country, and Miss Merritt on her frequent visits to England was assured of a warm welcome and an avalanche of invitations. A host of friends in various parts of the world wish the bride and bridegroom much happiness, and a long continuance of their patriotic and public spirited activities.

Canadian Wedding

* * *

IT IS my happy duty to mention from time to time what clever Canadians are doing, and this time it is Avis Phillips, the young Canadian singer, who deserves more praise. Miss Phillips, who is understudy to Louise Trenton in Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" (The School for Lovers"), is singing Miss Trenton's part at several performances. I can assure you, with my hand on my heart, that her singing and her acting in this delicious little piece, are alike charming. The costumes, with their bustles and bracelets, and the clusters of curls worn by the two girls in the part, are an addition to the charm of the little opera, so that one listens to the music and smiles at the comedy with the eye as well as the ear satisfied. As Canadians the friend who accompanied me, and I, were very proud of our compatriot, who is sure to be heard much of as time goes on.

Clever Canadians

Margaret Bannerman is always certain of a good press, and her acting in the new play, "A Hen Upon a Steeple" (which I personally consider a most unwieldy name) has been praised by the critics, while her looks and her clothes have been admired by those whose duty it is to concentrate attention on those important points. Herman Darewski in some reminiscences in Cassell's Magazine, tells a witty remark of Miss Bannerman's. She had been listening to jazz for some time and finally remarked, "It is odd that so many of these players who come from the United States are of Anglo-Saxophone descent".

THE PRINCE WINS A POINT-TO-POINT
The Prince of Wales on "Cark Courtier" taking the last fence to win the Manners Cup in the Grenadier Guards Point-to-Point at the meeting of the Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt at Hillesden. This was his fourth attempt to capture the cup, for which he finished second last year.

* * *

SEVERAL Canadians were present at the big dinner given by the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club to call attention to the products of the Empire. They included Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Mme. Pacaud, and Mrs. Watt, M. B. S., with her son, Mr. Sholto Watt, who is an Oxford undergraduate. Mrs. Godman formerly of British Columbia, was present as a member of the Council of the Circle, and two or three other Canadians were at the dinner including the Chairman of the Circle. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, president of the Board of Trade was the chief guest. Others were Mr. R. Mitchell Banks, K.C., M. P., Mr. Ben Morgan, Chairman of the Empire Producers' Association, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Lady Sydenham, who moved a charming vote of thanks to the speakers, and Mr. F. L. McDougall, C. M. G., who represented the Empire Marketing Board. The dinner was composed of Empire foods, and Canada figured twice on the menu, beginning with Canadian tomato soup, and ending with applies supplied by the Associated Growers of British Columbia.

Empire Foods

The speaking was really unusually good, for instead of the light and humorous style often affected by men at a dinner arranged by women, facts were given and economic conditions explained. Not that we were dull, far from it. Sir Philip, commenting on the speech of the Viscountess Elibank (who was in the Chair) in which she said that women could do much to make Empire goods the fashion, whether in dress or otherwise, said that it was left to mere man (why do they always prefer to themselves as "mere man"?) to introduce, in the interests of the textile trade, the Oxford trouser, to counteract the effect of the short skirts of the women. Mitchell Banks, who is a witty speaker, opined that the great size of the Empire prevented people loving it as a whole as much as one could wish, and remarked by way of comparison that the Pekinese still took precedence of the elephant as a domestic pet. Mr. Ben Morgan, following up what Mr. Banks had said about the need of a wider knowledge of both history and geography, to make the British Empire more interesting and more alive, told a story of a hospital of which he was Chairman during the war, where a great many Canadians were treated. The Queen came to visit the hospital and stopping by one bed to have a few words asked: "Well, my boy and what part of the Empire do you come from?" "Nebraska," was the unexpected answer. "But," said the Queen, "Nebraska is not in the British Empire." "That's not my fault Mum," was the reply.

Mary Macleod Moore

Christie's SOCIAL TEA Biscuits

Ingredients of finest quality—absolutely pure—baked in the exclusive Christie manner.

At your grocer's—in sealed packages or by the pound, as you prefer.

Christie's Biscuits
The Standard of Quality Since 1853

Cuticura Heals Irritating Rashes

Don't suffer with rashes, eczemas or irritations when Cuticura Soap and Ointment will quickly relieve and heal. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Nothing quicker or safer than Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

The choice of connoisseurs the wide-world over

IF YOU were dining tonight at The Brook Club in New York, at the Savoy in London, at the Ritz in Paris, at the Suvretta Haus in St. Moritz, or at historic Shepheard's in far-off Cairo, you would find an old, old friend listed prominently on the crested menu which the waiter places so graciously in your hand.

Instinctively you would know that only "Canada Dry" could be quite so much at home amid such surroundings—quite so fitting—quite so *si à point*, as the French would put it.

For three generations this fine old ginger ale has been a famous and an honored drink in Canada, and in recent years it has also become the accepted choice of connoisseurs the wide-world over.

Everywhere you go you will hear people praising the matchless flavor and quality of "Canada Dry." It has probably done more to advertise the excellence of Made-in-Canada goods than any other home product.

"CANADA DRY"

Write for Free Recipe Booklet
"Surprises on Ice"

Buy this handy Hostess Package of 12 bottles for your dinners at home and for entertaining.

Made in Canada by J. J. McLaughlin Limited
Toronto and Edmonton. Established 1890.
In U. S. A., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, New York

Canadian Women in the Public Eye

Mrs. Hugh Guthrie

A TALL, slender woman stood beside a distinguished looking man with silver-gray hair and the bearing of one in authority. They were receiving dinner guests in a spacious room with mellow lighting and the ruddy glow of a leaping open fire.

"What a handsome and well-matched couple Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie are," was the involuntary comment of more than one onlooker. The wife of the parliamentary leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons was in the place which she fills with greatest grace of all, that of "right hand" to her husband.

MRS. HUGH GUTHRIE

And Mrs. Guthrie is a graceful woman, graceful in her movements, in the rôle of hostess, in her relationship with her family and in her home-making.

Mr. Guthrie's political career, extending over more than twenty-five years in Parliament, has involved her in many public responsibilities, but her first interest and the one which lies in the inner shrine of her heart is her family life. The perfect ordering of her household gives her loved ones a harmonious setting. The unexpected guest may arrive at any time with assurance that all is in readiness, including a gracious welcome.

The traditionally "womanly" things appeal to her imagination and bring into play her artistic feeling, cooking and garnishing, and clever needlework. To the skill and pride of elder days in these achievements she adds the deft and business-like touch of modern efficiency.

Animals have in her a good friend and ally, especially dogs and cats.

Mrs. Guthrie's exceptional poise impresses as she stands and chats to visitors throughout a reception afternoon. One day this session five hundred or more had called in response to invitations, and when the last good-byes were being said she appeared alert, interested, vivacious and unwearied as she had done two or three hours earlier. She was quick to recognize name as well as face, and to remember some association which gave the personal touch to each greeting. The spontaneous smile on her lips was reassuringly reflected in her dark hazel eyes.

She was wearing on that occasion a gown of rose color, one of the tones most becoming to her because of her dark hair. She has not yielded to the lure of the bob, and possibly more surprising still is the fact that the "tall and divinely fair" daughter of the household, Miss Helen, has not done so either.

Previous to her marriage Mrs. Guthrie was Miss Maude H. Scarff, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Scarff of Guelph, Ontario. She was born in the "Royal City," educated and spent all her girlhood and the early years of her married life there. Her particular talent lay in the direction of music and she studied piano and singing. Her soprano voice was a valuable acquisition to church choirs, and she frequently appeared in concert.

When Miss Catherine Welland Merritt, now Lady Pellatt, organized the first chapter in Guelph of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, Mrs. Guthrie was chosen as the first regent. During the intervening years, she has retained her association with the Order.

The Women's Canadian Club movement promptly claimed her interest.

During the war she had two sons on overseas service. Hugh and Donald, and like other Canadian mothers of soldier sons, her heart and time were in Red Cross work.

Happily, both sons returned, have since married, and are living in Toronto. The one daughter, Miss Helen, and youngest son, Charles, are with their parents in Ottawa, "home" the greater part of this year, owing to demands upon the time of Mr. Guthrie in the capital.

Travelling extensively with her husband in recent years, Mrs. Guthrie has enjoyed the opportunity in London and European capitals of hearing the music in which she delights, especially Grand Opera.

An experience which she treasures in memory was that of witnessing the coronation of Their Majesties, King George V. and Queen Mary in Westminster Abbey, owing to the fact that her husband was a representative of the Canadian government in London for the occasion. She also accompanied Mr. Guthrie to Brussels in September, 1920, when he represented the Dominion at the International Financial Conference summoned by the League of Nations. She was with him immediately after, when, as Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, he made a tour of the battlefields. Everywhere there was devastation, barbed wire entanglements, bombs exploding which had failed to do their deadly work in the war period. The next year a return visit was paid, and great was her amazement that so much could have been accomplished in twelve months in clearing away the wreckage, repairing ravages of the great catastrophe and moving in the direction of re-construction.

The last trip abroad was made two years ago, during which Mrs. Guthrie and Miss Guthrie were presented at Buckingham Palace. The court trains which graced their gowns for that event were again worn at the first drawing-room of the Willingdon regime in Ottawa in February.

A lively sense of humor—this is one of Mrs. Guthrie's assets, a real saving grace for the wife of a man actively and prominently engaged in politics.

I hold within my hand
Grains of the golden sand.
How few! Yet how they creep
Through my fingers to the deep.

Oh, God! Can I not save
One from the pitiless wave?
Oh, God, Can I not keep
One from the endless deep?

The Helpmate

I hae nae gear, nae pot nor pan,
Nae lauchin' lips hae I;
Forbye yersel', there's ne'er a man
Keeks roond when I gang by.

An' a' folk kens nae time I've gie'd
Tae daft Strathspey and reel,
Nor idle sang nor ploy, for dreid
O' pleasurin' the de'il.

Wi muckle care my mither bred
Her bairn in wisdom's way;
On Tyesday first, when we are wed
A wiselike wife ye'll ha'e.

The best ye'll get, baith but an' ben,
Sae mild an' douce I'll be,
Yer hame will be yer haven, when
Ye're married upon me.

Ye'll find the kettle on the fire,
The hoose pit a' tae richts,
And yer heid in the troch at the back o' the byre
When ye come back fou o' nichts.

—*Violet Jacob.*

The Light of Arcady

A white gull and a silver sail,
And a dazzling golden sea;
A light breeze and an endless trail
That leads to Arcady;
A blue sky and a curving shore,
And a beach of drifted sand;
A snug house with an open door,
And a waving beckoning hand.

The gull dips and the sail tips,
And shallows dim and deep;
The winds shift and the clouds drift,
And the trail is hard to keep.
A dark sky and a darker shore,
And the beach with spray is white;
But the snug house with open door
Has a gleaming beacon light.

Sing ho, my heart! though a lass may weep,
There is love awaiting me;
I'll steer my ship across the deep
To the light of Arcady.

B. C. N.

Portrait by Ashley & Crippen, by kind permission of Miss Betty Brough of the English Repertory Players.

"Portrait by Ashley & Crippen" is the distinguishing mark of photography of an unusually high order. Ashley & Crippen prices, however, are lower than the quality of portraiture would indicate.

Your photograph is the one gift which you alone can give.

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN
61 Bloor St. West, Toronto

PRICES
including beautiful mount

Cabinet Size (The illustration is ⅝ cabinet size) 6 for $15, 12 for $25 — *You have a choice from at least six poses.*

Medium Size $10 for twelve, $25 for six, $18 for three — *Also larger sizes.*

You are cordially invited to inspect our studio, including our special Children's Room, and to see examples of our work.

In Frigidaire's Ideal Temperature Food Retains *All* Its Original Flavor

THINK for a moment what it would mean to have Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration in your home. Day and night, week by week, *year after year* your Frigidaire will maintain a low, even temperature, always below the point at which food spoilage begins. Your food is kept fresh, pure, wholesome for days—retaining all its original flavor.

In Frigidaire's ice compartment, you can have an ample supply of ice cubes always on hand. You can make dainty, frozen desserts—keep salads crisp and chilled until ready to serve. You enjoy every benefit of the finest and cleanest form of refrigeration.

Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration is endorsed by over 300,000 users. In its construction, its operating economy, its low prices, it represents a value which only General Motors could achieve. In addition to household models complete in metal cabinets, and mechanical units for installation in standard ice-boxes, there are Frigidaires for apartments and commercial uses. The General Motors Deferred Payment Plan makes purchase easy. See Frigidaire in our nearest showrooms, or write for detailed information.

Frigidaire branches have been in business in Canada for many years. Frigidaire is sold in all Canadian cities, towns and villages. A competent Sales and Installation Organization covers Canada.

Frigidaire Corporation,
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Frigidaire
PRODUCT of GENERAL MOTORS

BE SURE IT IS A FRIGIDAIRE — PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Elizabeth Arden

An Elizabeth Arden Treatment is based on three fundamental steps: Cleansing, Toning and Nourishing. This is the method of every Treatment given in the fashionable Arden Salons in Paris, London and New York. You can accomplish wonderful results by following the same method at home—repeating the same three steps with the same scientific preparations—to keep your skin clear and fresh, keep your contours firm and youthful. Elizabeth Arden recommends for your little Self Treatments, each morning and night, the following preparations:

for Cleansing

Venetian Cleansing Cream. Melts into the pores, dissolves and dislodges all impurities, makes the skin soft and receptive.

for Toning

Venetian Ardena Skin Tonic. Tones, firms and whitens the skin, keeps it clear and fine.

Venetian Special Astringent. Braces relaxed muscles, restores the elasticity of the tissues, firms the contours.

for Nourishing

Venetian Orange Skin Food. The best deep tissue builder. Excellent for a thin, lined or aging face.

Venetian Velva Cream. A delicate cream for sensitive skins. Keeps them smooth and velvety. Nourishes without fattening.

Elizabeth Arden's *Venetian Toilet Preparations are on sale at*

Henry Morgan & Co., Ltd., *Montreal* — W. P. LaRoche, *Quebec*
The Robert Simpson Co., *Toronto* — Roy Kitchen, *London*
Mahons Limited, *Halifax* — W. F. C. Brathwaite, Ltd., *Winnipeg*
Chas. Ogilvy, Ltd., *Ottawa*
The Hudson's Bay Company
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg
and at other smart shops all over Canada.

Elizabeth Arden, 673 *Fifth Avenue, New York*

LONDON: 25 *Old Bond Street* — PARIS: 2 *rue de la Paix*

Banish the Spots and Blemishes

Spring shows up the ill condition of the skin. Pimples, blackheads, red nose, rash, blotches, brown spots, or eczema disappear under treatment of our PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER. This splendid preparation has helped hundreds of women rid their faces of unsightly blemishes. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.50, with full instructions. Other women may be suffering from lines, wrinkles, flabby muscles, hollow cheeks, and a tired look. If they will use our famous Princess Skin Food, it will freshen up the face, make the skin clear, put life and firmness into the muscles. Even one application makes the face look younger. We also PERMANENTLY REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR by Electrolysis—30 years experience. Write for particulars.

Write for Booklet "X"—Sent FREE. No Charge for Consultation—Write or Call.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD., Est. 1892 — 61F COLLEGE ST., TORONTO 2.

4 out of 5 start too late

Among the people you see today, four out of five past forty (and many younger) are victims of Pyorrhea—simply because they started too late to protect teeth and gums.

Pyorrhea starts with tender, bleeding gums. Unchecked, it undermines youth and health and often results in loss of teeth, neuritis, ulcers, rheumatism or other serious diseases.

But have no fear. If you start in time, you can prevent or check the inroads of Pyorrhea. See your dentist at least twice a year. And start using Forhan's for the Gums.

This dentifrice thwarts Pyorrhea or checks it. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., a recognized specialist in Pyorrhea.

Forhan's firms the gums, keeps them healthy. It protects teeth and keeps them white.

Don't gamble with health! Start the Forhan morning-and-night habit, now. Teach your children to use it, too, as health-insurance. Play safe. Get a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Forhan's *for the gums*

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

You can be sure of this

Thousands are keeping breath sweet and fresh this new way. We promise you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only conceal unpleasant breath with embarrassing odors of their own after you have used Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant. Try it.

My Lady's Dressing Table

WE had been engaged in a brief shopping expedition, when Miranda caught sight of the counter where the "extra-special" powders and perfumes are displayed.

"Let's go over there. I want some bleaching cream."

So we repaired to the scene of seductive scents and the daintiest of powder boxes.

"I'll take this bottle," said Miranda. Then she added to me: "That other bleaching cream is just as good, but I like the color of this one." The lotion she had chosen was tinted a delicate pink, and Miranda was soon happy in the possession of that particular beautifier.

"What difference does the color make?" asked a stray friend who had come to the counter in search of a "patter."

It was a practical query which made Miranda's choice seem foolish. Yet, there is much to be said, either in drugs or dress, for the touch of color: — and long may the pink appear, in either lotion or gown. In our childhood, how the bright-colored bottles in the chemist's shop attracted our youthful attention! It would not have been the same, if there had been no scarlet and green jars shining out on a dark night.

* * *

AN INTERESTING item was recently published to the effect that San Francisco criminals are having the face "lifted." It seems that facial surgery can transform a brutal countenance into something regular and attractive. So, the residents of San Francisco's penal institution are as eager as any social belles for a facial treatment which will banish their defects. Can science go much further in beautifying if it makes smooth the face of the battered criminal and makes easier his path to industrial security? In the meantime, the woman who wishes her face "lifted" would do well to consult her physician first.

* * *

MANY women make the complaint that the skin is greasy. An English authority calmly informs us: No one's skin need be greasy.

If yours is, you must ask yourself this question: Do you thoroughly wash off your cleansing cream?

Do you know how to use cleansing cream? First, you rub it gently in upwards, putting it on fairly thickly, or, if you prefer it, you can pat it in. Leave it on for about half an hour, while you are undressing, brushing your hair and washing, then wipe it off with a piece of cotton-wool. If the wool is very dirty after all the powder you have put on during the day, you re-cream it, wipe it off again and then wash with olive oil soap. You must get the cream entirely off before you wash your face. This is very important. Now rinse your face with cold water.

If you would like to try an American remedy, and the American women are very clever with their beauty remedies, here it is. Sponge twice a day with a lotion made of half a drachm of boric acid, half an ounce of alcohol, and five and a half ounces of rosewater. American women use it a good deal. Put it on after washing—you can pat it in.

Lemon juice is an excellent anti-grease remedy. You mix it half and half with rose-water, and dab it on after washing. It is exceedingly drying—also cleansing and antiseptic. If your skin is very delicate and sensitive, put three parts of rose-water to one of lemon.

And now for the source of your "greasy" trouble.

What is your diet like? Are you very fond of rich and greasy food, or highly-seasoned food, which is quite as bad, if not worse, for your skin? Are you very fond of butter and chocolates and creamy cakes?

If so, try leaving them off, not at once, but gradually. Drink a little lemon and water without sugar once a day; plain bread and butter for tea; fish or eggs for breakfast in preference to bacon or sausages, and plenty of green vegetables, and no chocolate. Also put a pinch of Epsom salts in your tea every morning.

And now about drinking. What do you drink during the twenty-four hours? How much tea, and is it nice and weak and freshly made?

Do you take plenty of ordinary cold water, a glass when you wake, a glass before you go to bed, and an odd glass or two during the day?

It is astonishing how clear, cold water helps greasy skin. And if this advice does not do all you expect, send me a letter and you shall have my cleansing lotion.

* * *

ANY woman can tell you the relation between weight and good looks. Thousands of women study the scales with the same passionate interest that the Stock Exchange gives to the daily list of quotations.

But how many women realize the relation between weight and health?

A SPRING HAT

An attractive hat of beige straw which has no further decoration than a wide band of suede patterned with a fancy design and completely enveloping the crown.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

THE SECRETS OF A LADY'S MAID

Sport Girls too can have lovely skins

You can feel, by its soothing silky touch upon the face, how much good Icilma Cream is doing to your skin. The games-loving girl, the business girl, any girl who has to be out in all weathers, must use Icilma regularly if she desires a beautiful complexion.

It keeps away the tiny wrinkles which result from the harsh action of rigorous winds. It is the most delicate of creams, entirely free from grease.

Ask your druggist to show you this superb beautifier with the exquisite Bouquet perfume. You will love it

Icilma Cream

Keystone

Pearl, Tortoise Shell — *French Ivory, Ebony*

Think of this Name When You Think of a Gift for HER

CHARMING in design, exquisite in beauty, and flawless in workmanship—Keystone Hair Brushes and Mirrors are well worthy of "The finest lady in the land." Ask to see them at your drug, jewellery or department store. Note the long, gleaming-white bristles of the hair brush and the flawless plate glass of the Keystone Mirror. Their quality and workmanship is guaranteed unconditionally by Stevens-Hepner Co., Limited, Port Elgin, Ontario, *Manufacturers of Keystone Hutax Tooth Brushes.*

FAMOUS FEET

..how they're kept free from corns

DOROTHY KNAPP'S *Famous Dancing Feet*

"Even Cleopatra had indigestion. And a lovely foot may acquire a corn."

So writes Dorothy Knapp... beautiful star of Earl Carroll's "Vanities."

"But the crime isn't in *getting* a corn... it's in *keeping* it, with Blue-jay at the nearest corner drug store."

. . .

Always the safest and gentlest way to end a corn, Blue-jay for 1927 offers new refinements. A creamy-white pad instead of a blue one. A more flexible disc for the awkwardly placed corn . . . And a sprightly new package . . . One plaster usually ends the corn. But even the rugged "old-timer" seldom needs more than two . . . The new Blue-jay costs no more . . . At all drug stores. *For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.*

THE *New* Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN

© 1927

How many know that serious disease, both physical and mental, may come from weighing too much or too little? How many understand why they may do themselves permanent harm by ridiculous unbalanced diets or by reducing below the proper weight for their age and height?

Good looks, success, happiness are largely dependent on good health. Because more men and women realize this every day they are turning to medical science for answers to these questions.

Doctors have long known that weight was related to health. It has been understood, for instance, that the under-weight people are more likely to contract diseases such as tuberculosis than those of normal weight, and that over-weight is extremely dangerous in other conditions, such as high blood pressure and certain disorders of the heart.

THE LATEST IN HAND BAGS
This year there is an unprecedented variety of purses and hand bags on the Paris market, and one of the photos which have just arrived shows a Lapis Lazuli clasp distinguishing a smart bag from Jean Patou, of Paris, in glazed calf.

Most doctors agree in condemning the craze for the "boyish" figure at any cost. Women, in their eagerness to reduce, have not stopped to consider whether it was wise or safe to take off the "pound of flesh". They have pounded and rolled, dieted and drugged themselves and submitted to tortures rivaling those of the Inquisition—all in the search for beauty. They have forgotten that beauty is also dependent on health, and have not stopped to count the cost. Strenuous reducing methods have resulted in serious loss of vitality, tuberculosis and other fatal diseases.

Normal weight is dependent on several sets of measurements which heretofore have not been considered so important, such as the length of the spine, the size of the torso, the measurements of bust, hips, arms, and other parts of the body. It is most unwise for any man or woman to tamper with his or her present weight without a thorough medical examination at the beginning and constant medical advice from the doctor while reducing or gaining.

Overweight and underweight fly two distinct sets of danger signals and lead to two equally unpleasant destinations. The opinion has been expressed that underweight is more dangerous before thirty years of age and overweight after thirty. A good rule to follow might be: If you have been "skinny" until you are thirty and have escaped the dangers of being too thin, do not worry or attempt to put on flesh after that age.

The entire question boils itself down to this simple rule: Before you start to interfere with your present bodily balance of flesh, fat and bone, make sure, with the best advice obtainable, that your present condition is not the best for you. What is "normal" for the woman next door might be a burden to you and what is "normal" for you might soon send her to the land of no returning.

Do not blindly follow beauty ideals that endanger your health and even your chances for motherhood. Before you roll off or starve off or steam off that pound of flesh, find out whether you shouldn't better be putting it on. When you have found out follow the advice of medical science rather than pin your faith to a fad.

SPORTS CAPE FROM PARIS
Costume of white and Bishop's purple trimmed with Swan's down. Hat to match.

Correspondence

Mabel. I have already told you that I consider the preparation you mention undesirable. If you still wish to use it, your best course would be to ask the advice of your family physician. This is not a trifling matter, but one of importance. You can hardly afford to experiment in such a case. Of course the authority I mentioned is one quite reliable. I may say that in this instance his opinion coincides with that of the Washington specialist, Dr. Harvey Wiley. I should hardly have quoted an inferior authority on such a subject. In the meantime, I hope you will settle the matter to your own satisfaction and that the result will be all that you could wish.

Matilda. The lack of color in the cheeks may be due to errors in diet. This is the candy-devouring age, and you may have been eating too many sweets:—and this course of diet means pale cheeks. Eat vegetables—ever so many—and be sure that lettuce, celery and asparagus are on the list. They say that onions are health-bestowing, but I have not yet had courage to eat an onion. Then the carrot is highly extolled as a vegetable which gives color to the face. There is a tradition to the effect that Lillian Russell, who possessed a brilliant complexion, was quiet faithful to a carrot diet. However, I fancy that the daily carrot would become monotonous. Of course, there is always the dainty little box where dwells the rouge. Then you select the special shade that suits you, give the cheeks a touch—and behold there are roses in your face.

* * *

Edwina. You will be well-advised not to have your hair bobbed. The fashion is on the wane, and if your hair is "long and silky" you will regret sacrificing your crown of glory. It is all very well to say that there is a "convenience" in the bobbing custom. Several of the shorn say that their hair is more bother than it was when it was long and luxuriant. So, just try using a good tonic on your falling locks and remember that persistence is more than half the battle. Then some day when the sunlight strikes on your golden-brown hair and you realize its beauty, you will be glad that you did not sacrifice it.

Valerie

Fashion's Trifles

"VINTAGE" scents are now the fashion among the rich in Paris—de luxe editions, so to speak, of exotic perfumes of which only a limited quantity is manufactured, and which are sold with the guarantee that no more will be made.

Wealthy American women are fairly tumbling over each other on the doorsteps of some of the most exclusive perfumers in their anxiety to get one of the 100 bottles—the usual limit—of this or that scent. Regular English and French customers had been previously informed of these rare treasures, and had considerably depleted the supply — some "editions" being already "out of print", although they were placed on the market most unostentatiously, in the quiet, non-advertising manner peculiar to those few ancient firms.

These aristocrats among tradesmen say that true artists in dressing will some day pick the valued scent to be worn with this or that gown, just as to-day the epicurean host carefully selects his wine to harmonize with his dinner. It will be just as bad form to use an Eastern perfume with sports clothes as it is to serve red wine with the fish! Fine collections of scents will achieve the envied rarity of a choice cellar.

The very, very latest thing in stockings in Paris is most distinctive and rather fetching—clocks at the top, specially designed for our ever-dwindling skirts. A dainty, shadowy arrow woven into the silk of the stocking with the shimmer of "watered" silk, it starts four inches above the knee and ends three inches below. It makes the knee look more lissom and slender and, following the line of the leg, points the way down to the ankle.

But in rivalry to this last whim of the light-stocking, short-skirt brigade, a determined effort is being made by a few of the big Parisian dictators of fashion to bring in not only longer and fuller skirts, but dark stockings as well.

It reminds me of a recent ball, got up to please the old bachelors who remembered the "Naughty 'Nineties", when we all wore the dresses of the time and danced the "Blue Danube" and other dreamy sentimental waltzes, as well as the polka. It was *delicious* with those long, full skirts and lace petticoats swishing softly round one's ankles!

But, to return to to-day and Paris, the latest things in crêpe-de-chine 'undies' are plated, and some are ever so daintily frilled—very saucy!

Progressive legislation being admittedly an uphill task, what appears to be needed is not a brake, but an accelerator, not a Second Chamber, but a second gear.—*Mr. A. Barratt Brown.*

* * *

As a nation we are not very good in selling our goods; we depend too exclusively on quality. — *Mr. Lloyd George.*

DELIGHTFUL TOUR "ACROSS CANADA" UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The attractive booklet descriptive of the delightful tour from Toronto to the Pacific Coast via Canadian National Railways to be operated by the Order of the Eastern Star of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, is now ready and copies may be had on application to Passenger Traffic Department, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.

This booklet describes the routing in detail, outlining the many points of special interest which the tour will include, chief among which are Jasper National Park, Banff, and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, and the wonderful steamer sail through the inside passage of the North Pacific Coast from Prince Rupert to Vancouver.

While this tour has been organized primarily for the benefit of the members of the Order of the Eastern Star, their families and friends, it is felt that the opportunity to make such a trip in pleasant and mutually congenial company will undoubtedly appeal to members of the various Masonic bodies in the Province, and a cordial invitation to join the party has therefore been extended to such members, together also with their families and friends.

Reservations may be made through any Canadian National Agent.

The captivating, subtile touch for evening use. Renders a delicate, soft appearance to the complexion, arms, neck and shoulders.
GOURAUD'S 35
ORIENTAL CREAM
Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
Send 10c. for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

Louis XIV Period

Down through the years the personal letter has been the binding link in the Chain of Friendship.

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HOSIERY AND LINGERIE OF COLORFUL, LUXURIOUS FABRICS, SUPER-TAILORED

HOSIERS LIMITED
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"Exquisite"
HARVEY HOSIERY & LINGERIE

Dainty Harvey Creations—Underwear and Hosiery—in all the season's latest styles and shades are in vogue with every step of fashion. They look well, they launder well, they fit well and they wear well.

Perfection in manufacture of all Harvey products insures your satisfaction. Say "Harvey's please" to your dealer and be assured of a perfect foundation for any dress.

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"Rita"

A Smart Easter Style

Young women are especially enthusiastic over this slender one strap model with its reptile trim.

Made in the new shade of Blonde Calf it is unusually attractive, and will add to the beauty of the rest of your attire.

Blonde Calf $10.00
Patent Calf ..... $ 9.00
Black Kid ..... $ 9.00

New Silk Hosiery to match $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

H. C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
286 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

BIRTHS

WHITTAKER—To Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whittaker (Charlotte Mann), 1045 Victoria Ave., Windsor, at Grace Hospital, March 21st, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS

Colonel and Mrs. J. Ewart Osborne announce the engagement of their daughter, Annette, to Mr. George Henry Fawcett, eldest son of Mr. George E. Fawcett, of Wildwood, Seal, near Sevenoaks, Kent, England.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wright, 177 Jameson Ave., announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Mrs. Ethel F. Scott, to Major William Maybin, of Windsor, Ont., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Maybin, of Ayr, Scotland. The marriage to take place quietly on April 30th at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross will hold a reception at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon, April 21, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock.

* * *

Week-end guests at the Preston Springs Hotel included, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacLean, W. G. Firstbrook, Mr. and Mrs. O. Wade, Mrs. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Mr. B. Higgins, Mr. H. A. Hutson, L. W. Jackson, G. Watson of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gordon, Hamilton, Ont.; L. C. Fuller, Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. J. Acer, W. Hutchinson, J. C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vass, Miss A. McDougall, of Montreal; Miss Mary Cross, of Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hewitt, Edmonton; Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Hespeler; Dr. Clarence Brooks, Mr. Dalton Davies, Mrs. M. Renwick, Dr. and Mrs. Minns, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. William Beardmore entertained at luncheon last week at the York Club, in honor of Lady Kingsmill.

MAKE ANY EXCUSE YOU LIKE—BUT HAVE AN OUT-OF-TOWN EASTER

Don't stay home this Easter. For months you have been cooped up in your office or business—and it's time to go on a "change of atmosphere" spree.

You want to go—you're wishing for a good excuse—and you have one—for it is Springtime and Easter.

Easter is the best time of the year to visit your out-of-town relations—and the best time to visit the fashion centres of the Continent—Atlantic City and New York, too. In fact, even if you just "go somewhere" you'll be ready to start work again with new ambition and vigor.

Plan your Easter holiday now—any Canadian National Railways Agent will gladly help you with worth-while suggestions and information.

Lady Kingsmill, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Beardmore in Toronto, left on Saturday last for New York, to sail for England. Mrs. H. J. Fisk, of Devon House, Beverley Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week for Lady Kingsmill and Lady Evelyn Ward.

* * *

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton and their daughters are returning to Toronto at the end of April, after the winter spent in Algiers and the South of France.

* * *

Mrs. Orde, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week for Mrs. Gill, of Ottawa.

Lady Willingdon and Miss Helen Mackenzie, niece of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, in front of Government House, Victoria.

Mrs. W. L. Christie, of Toronto, and her son, recently sailed for England, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Hugh Kindersley. Mrs. Kindersley was formerly Miss Nancy Boyd, daughter of Dr. Geoffrey Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, of Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Bearsto, of Oriole Parkway, Toronto, has had with her as guest, Miss Amy Palmer, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

* * *

Mrs. T. A. McAuley and Miss Margaret Griffin, of Toronto, left last week-end for the South of France.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond MacKay, of Toronto, arrived recently in New York from Bermuda. Mrs. Alfred Whitehead met them on their arrival and spent a week with them in New York before returning to Toronto.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Eric Armour, of Toronto, were in Galt on Saturday of last week to attend the MacIntosh-McCulloch wedding.

* * *

Mrs. Morely Whitehead, who recently arrived in New York from Bermuda, spent a few days with Mrs. Robert Cassels.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Hodgins, of Dale Avenue, Toronto, entertained at bridge on Tuesday of last week for her guest, Mrs. Gill, of Ottawa.

* * *

Lady Evelyn Ward has been the guest of Mrs. Gwyn Francis in Toronto. Mrs. Francis entertained at bridge for Lady Evelyn on Thursday of last week.

* * *

Lady Eaton, of Toronto, and her son, Edgar, are sojourning at Cannes, France.

* * *

Mrs. A. F. Rutter, of Toronto, was in Hamilton, Ontario, last week for the meeting of the Provincial Chapter of the I. O. D. E.

* * *

Mrs. C. H. Easson and Miss Margaret Easson, of Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Mary Agnes McCulloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. McCulloch, of Galt, Ontario, to Mr. John Preble Macintosh, son of Mr. Preble Macintosh and the late Mrs. Macintosh, of Montreal, took place on Saturday of last week, at half-past twelve o'clock, in Knox Presbyterian Church, Galt, the Rev. M. B. Davidson officiating. The decorations in the church were carried out in shades of pink and white, with quantities of Darwin tulips, sweet peas and snap-dragons; Easter lilies, palms and southern smilax were also used. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Jenny model of crepe satin and embroidered silver lace with a full skirt. The pointed yoke, long tight sleeves and border of the skirt were of the lace, with a side embroidery of silver and *motif* of orange blossoms. The train, which fell from the points of the yoke, was of crepe satin, edged with a wide band of hand embroidered silver insertion. Her veil of tulle, worn over the face, was held by a narrow coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and purple heather, baby orchids, and sprays of forget-me-nots tied with silver ribbon. Attending her as matron of honor was Mrs. H. Balfour Glassford, of Montreal, and the four bridesmaids were Miss Jane McCulloch, sister of the bride, Miss Evelyn Allan, of Toronto, and Miss Betty Henderson and Miss Marjorie Currie, both of Montreal. They were gowned alike in cyclamen chiffon over a slip of chiffon and knife-pleated cobweb lace of the same color. The dresses were made on straight lines, with two-tiered petal skirts, the narrow velvet girdles of a deeper shade being caught at the side by hand-painted orchids. Their hats of cyclamen crinoline straw were banded with velvet to match the girdles, and trimmed with a large shaded rose. Their shoes were of a deeper shade, and they carried shower bouquets of Chinese iris, sweet peas and primrose marguerites. Mr. H. Balfour Glassford, of Montreal, acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. S. H. Dobell, Mr. John Acer, Mr. Leslie McCulloch, Mr. Sladen Harrison and Mr. H. C. MacDougall, all of Montreal. During the signing of the register Mr. Robert Cutt sang "Oh Promise Me." Mrs. McCulloch, mother of the bride, wore a Jenny model of black crepe Elizabeth over *bois de rose*, with open work embroidery, a coat of crepe Elizabeth with monkey fur trimming, and a hat of black Milanese straw with a rhinestone ornament. Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, aunt of the bride, wore a model gown of black charmeuse with a jabot of white caught at the side with a large buckle. Her coat was of the same material, with a collar of ermine. Her hat of black lace had a bird of paradise mount, and she carried mauve orchids. Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, sister-in-law of the bride, wore an *ensemble* of beige lace, a hat of crochet straw in a deep coral shade and a corsage of violets. Mrs. John Acer, of Montreal, aunt of the bridegroom, wore a gown of *bois de rose crepe de Chine*, and a black mohair hat. Miss Katherine Acer was in fawn-colored silk crepe with fawn straw hat; Mrs. John Cunningham, of Grand Mere, aunt of the bridegroom, wore a gown of Burgundy georgette, with Burgundy satin hat. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, where the decorations were quantities of Spring flowers, ferns and greenery. Later Mr. Macintosh and his bride left on a motor trip to Hot Springs, Va., the latter travelling in a costume of crepe Rodessa in two tones of blue, a two-piece dress in soft shades of Queen's blue and French blue, with coat of Queen's blue, having collar and cuffs of fur dyed to match, a hat of crochet straw of the same shade, and doeskin shoes and bag to match. On their return they will reside on Belvedere Road, Westmount. Other out-of-town guests were Mr. Preble Macintosh, father of the bridegroom; Mr. J. H. A. Acer, Mrs. H. Stockwell Day, Mr. Grant Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Vass, Miss Alice McDougall, Miss N. Ballantyne, Mr. John Bogert, Mr. Jack Hunter, Mr. Gordon, all of Montreal; Miss Mary Cross, of Calgary; Miss Dorothy Rainnie, of Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Eric Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Mrs. Bingham Allan, Mr. and Mrs. I. Garrett Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Breckenbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Miss Persis Seagram, Mr. Bill Seagram, Mr. Frowde Seagram, Miss Frances Bate, the Misses Nancy and Jean McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Mr. Hewitt Pepler, Mr. Frederick Case, Mr. Roderick Johnston, Mr. William and Mr. George Watson, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Mr. Keith Henderson, Mr. Cuthbert Scott and Mr. Alfred Duffield, all of Toronto; and Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, Miss Margaret and Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Mr. Edward Cockshutt and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cockshutt, of Brantford.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, have been in Toronto for a brief stay this week, and were guests at Government House, Rosedale.

* * *

Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., entertained very delightfully at a dance at Chudleigh, Beverley Street, Toronto, on Saturday night of last week, for the out-of-town guests and the participants in the Toronto Horse Show and Carnival, of the Hunt Club.

* * *

Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, of Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Parker, are sojourning in Bermuda.

* * *

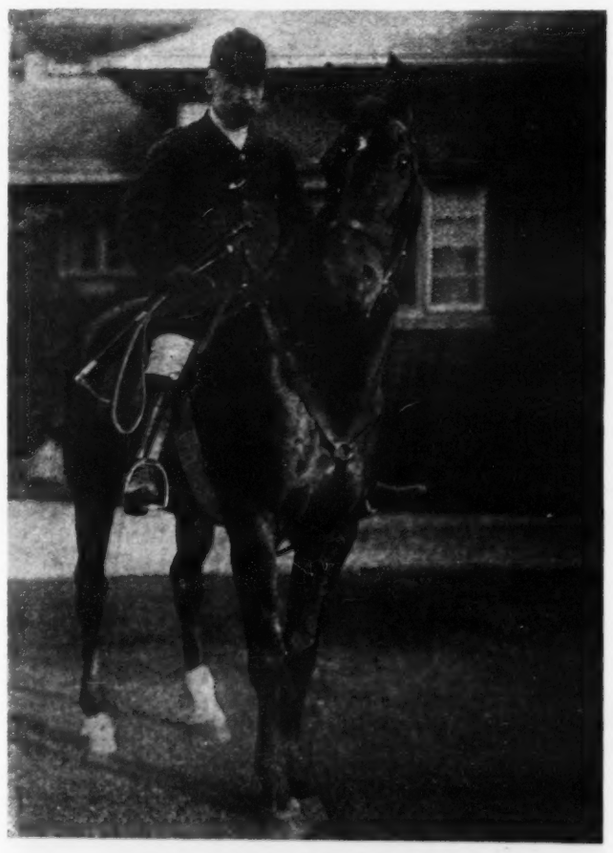
Mr. and Mrs. Phin, of Hamilton, Ontario, are in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Robert McCulloch, of Galt, Ontario, gave a very delightful dance on Saturday night of last week, after her daughter's marriage.

* * *

The Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto, was *en fête* on Friday night of last week for the opening of the Horse Show of the Toronto Hunt and its Carnival. The event was as usual a most interesting and attractive one, and the various events were carried through with great success. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and

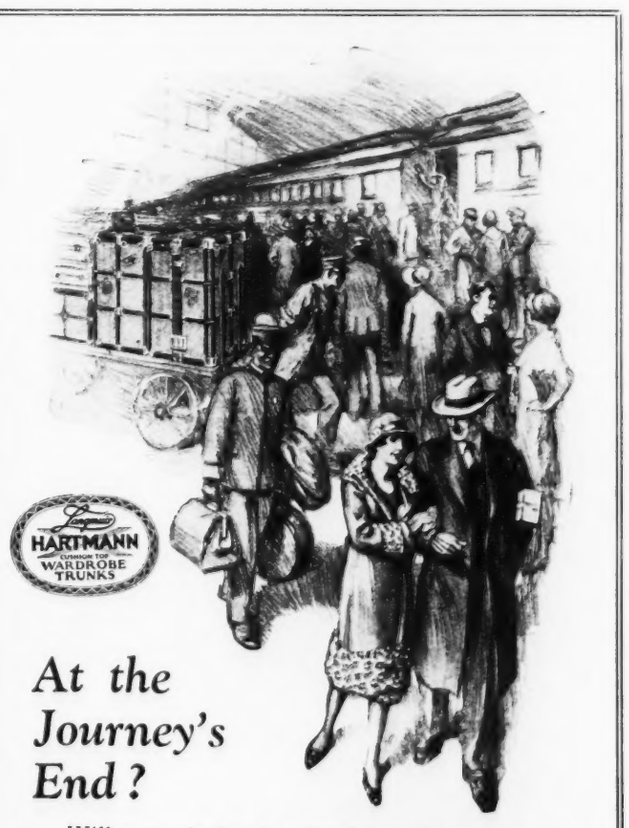


MR. GEORGE W. BEARDMORE, M.F.H.
Who has been Master of the Toronto Hunt continuously for thirty-four years and who was responsible for bringing the Eglinton Hunt into existence. He is seen here on his superb mount "Cockatoo." The picture is one of the best ever taken of him and has not before been published.

Fragrance

From every steaming cup of Salada comes the fragrance and bouquet that can only be drawn from fine tea. You have not enjoyed the best if you have not tried the genuine Salada. Sold everywhere. Buy a package.

Special Announcement
KING EDWARD HOTEL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSICALE
During the Tea Hour on the Parlor Floor, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
ROMANY OPERA COMPANY
Main Dining Room, 6.30 to 8 p.m.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—LUIGI ROMANELLI, Director.



At the Journey's End?

Will your clothes be all spick and span, unrumpled and uncreased, looking just as fresh and attractive as when you "packed" for the trip? No need to worry if you use a

LANGMUIR-HARTMANN
WARDROBE TRUNK

It keeps all your clothes in order all the way and after you get there. Dresses on hangers, shoes and hats in special compartments, the more intimate apparel in commodious chest-of-drawers — a real travelling wardrobe!

Langmuir-Hartmann Trunks are priced from $39.50 at all luggage departments. If you prefer, write us direct for complete catalog.

M. Langmuir Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, Limited

Just see the marvellous NEW Sunnysuds

WITH OCTAGON COPPER TUB

You will then see why it is 5 years ahead. One new and exclusive feature of the New Sunnysuds Electric Washer is the Octagon shaped copper Tub with nickel-plated interior; *easiest cleaned* machine in use: all moving parts enclosed: no bothersome oiling or greasing—it oils itself. The speed, thoroughness and simplicity of its washing action will amaze you.

Send for free book "Demonstrating the Sunnysuds" Fill in and mail the coupon below.

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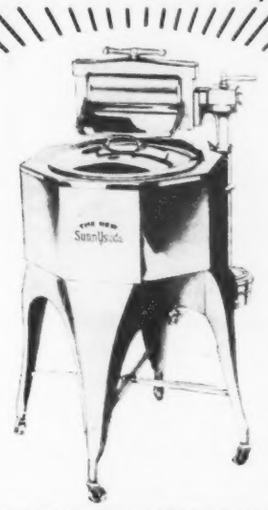

Onward Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Kitchener, Ont.
You may send me, without obligation, "Demonstrating the Sunnysuds."

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A Sanitary Safeguard

White Cross toilet tissue gives you hygienic comfort. In the finest homes White Cross has supplanted tissues of irritating texture and uncertain purity. For White Cross is highly absorbent, daintily white. From mills to your bathroom it is protected from dust and dirt by a complete wrapper of white crepe.

For comfort and safety specify White Cross for your bathroom. At the better stores everywhere—15c per roll, 3 for 40c.

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The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake brand and Velvatissue, also Interlake decorative crepe and paper napkins and towels.

Interlake

Your Wall Decorations Easily displayed when you use
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Harmonize with any color.
To hang up all heavy things, use
Moore Push-less Hangers
15c Pkts. Everywhere
Send for Sample, New Enameled Cup-Hook
Moore Push-Pin Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

IRISH LINEN FROM BELFAST

This beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Fine Irish Linen, together with Samples will be sent post free. Ask for No. 52-E.

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IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS. Hard Wearing Bleached Linen Huckaback Toweling, width 24 ins., at .31 per yard. Width 18 inches, per yard .25

Bleached Hard Wearing Pillow or Apron Linen, special value, width 45 ins., .60 per yard; 40 ins., per yard .57

Brown Linen Topped Bath Towels, good friction towel for bathers, 22 x 42 inches. Each .79

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. From per dozen $1.16
Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from per doz. $2

IRISH TABLE LINEN. From the least expensive to the finest. Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds. Each $2.66
Napkins to match, 22 x 22 inches. Per dozen $2.80

ROBINSON & CLEAVER
Irish Linen Manufacturers **BELFAST** *The Home of Irish Linen*
NORTHERN IRELAND

Mrs. Ross, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Mrs. H. J. Fisk and Lady Kingsmill, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ferguson were among the distinguished guests. Others present were General Sir William Otter, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, the Misses Isobel and Susan Ross, General and Mrs. Hogarth, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Dr. Alfred Caulfeild, Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Mr. Percival Parker, Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. Gordon Perry, Colonel Agar Adamson, Dr. H. B. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs. A. R. Parsons, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, Dr. Goldwin Howland, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, Miss Jean Macpherson, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. L. Plummer, Mr. Richard Southam, Mr. Stafford Higgins, Mr. Miller Lash, Mrs. Denton Massey, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. J. Miln, Miss Belle Miln, Major and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Waddie, of Hamilton, Mr. W. J. Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weller, Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leacock, Colonel Legrand Reed, Colonel R. I. Towers, Miss Adele C. Rae, Mr. C. O. Stillman, Hon. Charles McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. W. J. Northgrove, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Southam, Major Timmis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mr. W. N. Tilley, Dr. and Mrs. Capon, Mr. J. J. Gibbons.

* * *

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, of Winnipeg, are leaving for Europe about the middle of May and will spend the summer abroad.

* * *

Miss Mary Meredith, of London, Ontario, who was *en route* to New York, has been the guest for a few days in Montreal of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meredith, of Pine Avenue.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, and the Misses Margaret and Isobel Cockshutt, of Brantford, Ontario, were in Galt on Saturday of last week, guests at the Macintosh-McCulloch wedding.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of Bernard Avenue, Toronto, were guests at the wedding of Miss Mary McCulloch to Mr. John Macintosh on Saturday afternoon of last week.

* * *

Miss Katharine Cronyn and her brother, Mr. Hume Cronyn, of London, Ontario, sailed from New York on Saturday of last week in the *S.S. Cedric* to join Major and Mrs. Hume Cronyn in England.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hyland are returning to Toronto on May first after spending the winter in Florida.

* * *

The marriage of Josephine Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holmes, of Dorval, Que., to Mr. Eric A. Barnes, son of the late Mr. H. Barnes and Mrs. W. J. Norris, of Winnipeg, has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, April 20, at St. James' Church, Winnipeg.

* * *

Miss Frances Bate, of Toronto, was a guest at the Macintosh-McCulloch wedding on Saturday of last week in Galt.

* * *

Miss Isobel Cockshutt, of Brantford, has been a visitor in Toronto for the Eastertide, guest of Miss Isobel Williams.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Baldwin, of Toronto, gave a not-out dinner party for her daughter, Miss Betty Baldwin, prior to Mrs. Ross's not-out dance at Government House for Miss Susan Ross.

* * *

Miss Rosel Pipon, of Toronto, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra and Miss Isobel Cawthra to New York and Atlantic City last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Ince, of Toronto, were in Galt on Saturday last for the Macintosh-McCulloch wedding.

* * *

Miss Mary Cross, of Calgary, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Lawrence Baldwin.

* * *

Sir Thomas and Lady White, of Queen's Park, Toronto, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Thompson, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gooch, of Crescent Road, Rosedale, Toronto.

* * *

Dean and Mrs. Playfair McMurrich left on Saturday of last week for Philadelphia.

* * *

The marriage took place very quietly on Wednesday afternoon of last week at 4.30 in the presence of the immediate relatives of Aimee, youngest daughter of the late Sir Glenholme Falconbridge and of Lady Falconbridge, Toronto, to Mr. John McCaul, son of the late Mr. C. C. McCaul, K.C., and Mrs. McCaul, of Toronto. The ceremony took place at Mr. John Falconbridge's house, Chestnut Park, Toronto. Rev. Stuart Parker, of St. Andrew's Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. McCaul left for New York and are sailing for Bermuda on Saturday.

* * *

Miss Maizie Millichamp, of Oshawa, is visiting in Toronto, guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Gooderham.

* * *

Miss Isobel Cockshutt is again in Brantford after a visit to Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. Alfred Wright, of Crescent Road, Rosedale.

* * *

Mrs. Bruce Morrison, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week for Lady Evelyn Ward.

* * *

Mr. Gordon Perry, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night last at the York Club, and later took his guests on to the Hunt Club Carnival.

* * *

Many friends will be interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Annette Osborne, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. Ewart Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, to Mr. George Henry Fawcett, eldest son of Mr. George E. Fawcett, of Wildwood, Seal, near Sevenoaks, England. Colonel Osborne resided for many years at 35 Crescent Road, Toronto, and is a well-known officer of the 48th Highlanders. He served with distinction in the 15th Battalion during the Great War. Mrs. Osborne is a daughter of the late Walter Barwick, K.C., Toronto. Of recent years they have lived abroad. Miss Annette Osborne was educated in Canada, England and Switzerland, and with her mother was presented at Court in June of last year. Mr. George Henry Fawcett was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and is now engaged in business in London, England.

MISS CONSTANCE WILSON
Champion of Canada, and daughter of Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, of Toronto.
—Photo by Mr. Lyonde and Sons.

Simpson's Announces

The Opening Group of a Series of Afternoon Musicales

in the Palm Room each afternoon of Easter Week, April 18th

THOSE taking tea at Simpson's during the week of April 18th will enjoy a most unique and delightful musical event.

This opening series will consist of six concerts under the direction of Signor Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, celebrated tenor of La Scala Opera House, Milan, and in recent years one of the principals at the New York Metropolitan.

Signor Ferrari-Fontana will present a group of well-known artists, including:

Jeanne Dusseau	Soprano	**Lyona Hunt-Mangan**	Soprano
Reginald Stewart	Pianist	**Elie Spivak**	Violinist
Sergei Stupin	Violoncellist	**Edith Pengilley**	Pianist
Lillian Garfield	Soprano		

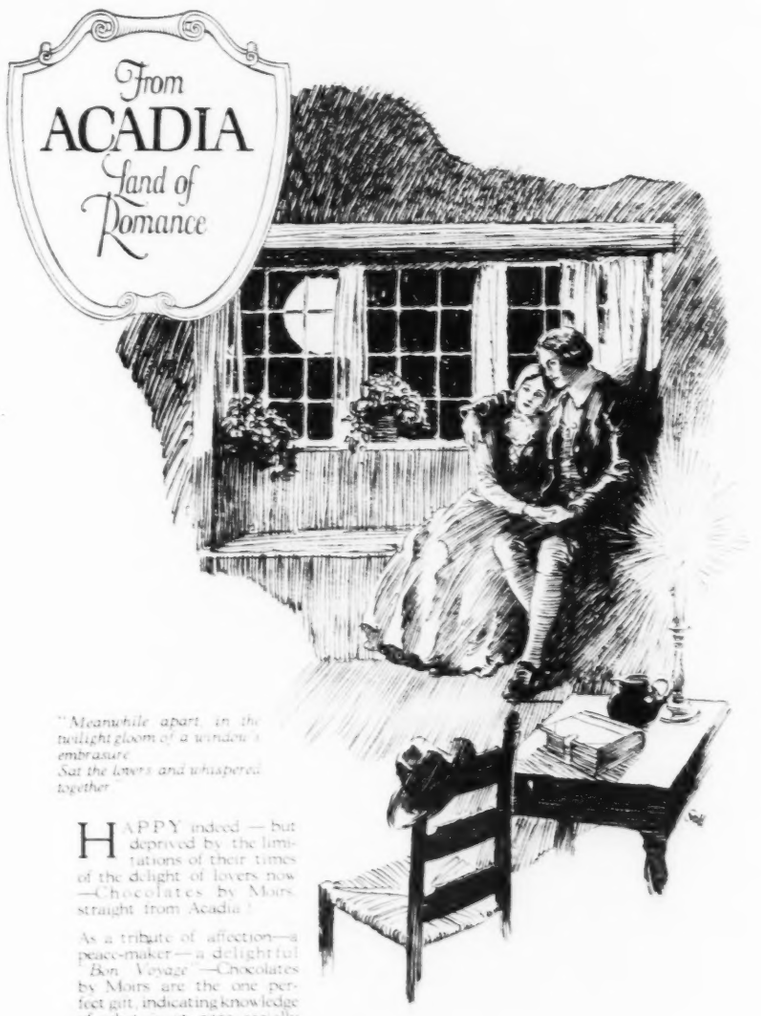
Each one of these artists is well-known to musical Toronto, several of them have won laurels in London, Paris and New York.

The Concerts will commence daily at 3.30 o'clock, and different selections will be chosen for each of the six programmes. Tables may be reserved for each performance. Tickets are on sale at the Information Desk, Street Floor, and the Captain's Desk, in the Palm Room. Telephone reservations will be held until 4 o'clock of the day preceding each concert. Tea will be served at 4.30. Tickets are 75c, plus the tax.

Each programme will be broadcast by CKCL at 3.30 o'clock.

Palm Room—Sixth Floor

The Robert Simpson Company Limited



"Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's embrasure
Sat the lovers and whispered together"

HAPPY indeed — but deprived by the limitations of their times of the delight of lovers now—Chocolates by Moirs, straight from Acadia!

As a tribute of affection—a peace-maker—a delightful "Bon Voyage"—Chocolates by Moirs are the one perfect gift, indicating knowledge of what is at once socially correct and assured of a welcome.

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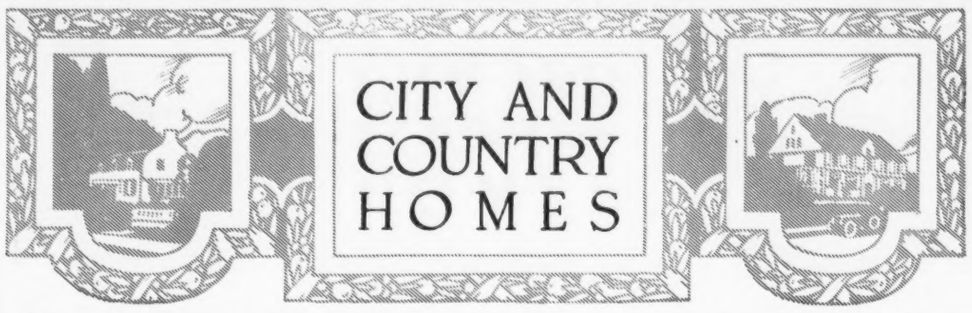


A Sensible Six Roomed House

By C. A. Fowler & Co., Architects

AN ENGLISH style exterior has here been combined with a modern Canadian plan with eminently satisfactory results. The overall width of this house is 32 feet, therefore a 45 foot lot would provide ample space for a side drive and lighting on both sides, although of course the 60 foot lot actually used in this instance proves altogether more desirable.

Undoubtedly the exterior effectiveness relies largely on the general proportions, but the part of the restrained use of half-timbers in the gables, and the bay window with its casement windows must not be overlooked.

A SENSIBLE SIX-ROOMED HOUSE

The living and dining rooms are connected by a wide archway, and are both ample sized bright rooms having paper panelled walls, birch floors and trim stained dark mahogany. Opposite the archway from the hall in the living room is a well designed mantel, to the right of which a door opens onto the porch.

A cupboard, sink with double draining boards, hot water boiler, and gas range comprise the equipment of the kitchen which, however, is of ample size to accommodate what other fixtures are deemed desirable. The breakfast alcove is directly connected with the kitchen.

Ascending the gracefully curved stairs to the second floor we enter a small hall giving access to a bathroom, and three good size bedrooms for which an abundance of closet space is provided. This entire floor has white egg shell painted trim, with pearl pink walls in all rooms except the bathroom, which is finished all white, with tile floor.

The basement, of which no more has been excavated than would prove useful, has been divided into a laundry, laundry dryer, and furnace room. Here an oil burning, steam heating plant is located.

A distinctive exterior color scheme has been obtained by the use of red stucco walls, blue black asphalt roof, and white painted woodwork.

This completes the description of the quality of a six roomed house costing ten thousand dollars.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architects direct. Address, C. A. Fowler & Co., Tramway Bldg., Halifax, N. S. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

Final Touches Make a Room

AS DECORATIVE accent, few things offer better opportunity than bowls and vases. The most charming ones are to-day available, either tinted in the tenderest tones or vivid in their brilliant coloring. They come in glass, in lustre ware, in varied forms of porcelain and pottery, and even unfiled, are a joy to contemplate. Their comparative inexpensiveness is but one proof more that art and beauty are for everyone.

Pottery should be so located that color contrast is decided, else it does not serve the purpose of accent. Avoid, when possible, the cream-colored pottery against a cream-colored wall. Against a light background, let the pottery be dark, brilliant and rich. Against dark background, let it be brilliant and rich, too, but light in color, so that it plainly stands out. A fine piece of pottery may often be placed in front of a mirror, so that one sees all sides of it.

When bowls and vases are used for fruit or flowers, they must be selected also with reference to their contents. If you expect to have tall flowers, a tall vase is required. If you have small flowers, a low bowl should be used. In each case, the receptacle for flowers should be in harmony with the flowers. It will never do to place orange nasturtiums in a brilliant red bowl, as these two colors clash, and an unpleasant discord would be had.

Pottery must be of a size to rest contentedly in its allotted place. For the high mante'piece, a small bowl, conspicuously placed, serves as sufficient accent. The same piece would be entirely inadequate located on the floor, say, in the curve at the base of a winding stair. Here a large and imposing piece would be required. For a little low table, small pottery should be selected. For a console table in a narrow panel, a tall piece will be effective.

These ornaments often serve a very valuable purpose in uniting two unlike color schemes in adjoining rooms. If the hall is done in tones of tan, while the living-room is green, the hall console table might have a green pottery bowl to anticipate and interrelate the two.

Vases and bowls may be used to correct inadequacies of the room. In a dark corner, a rich orange or yellow or cream will brighten and cheer the room. In a large room, a red bowl "brings it together." In a small room, a blue bowl gives an effect of distance. Of course, in each instance the color scheme of the room must be considered first and foremost.

In formal rooms, period considerations should have regard. It is not customary to introduce Wedgwood pottery into a Tudor or Jacobean or other massive style. It belongs distinctly in the delicate mahogany rooms of the Georgian period.

It is well to use considerable restraint in the number of ornaments for any one room. Having too many cheapens all of them, unless they are remarkably exceptional. Do not crowd them. To do so makes for spottiness and keeps the spectator restless. The pottery should be a climax, and it cannot be if there are too many anti-climaxes to distract one. Ornaments should not be used except to reflect or emphasize the color and character of the room. When they do this, they are serving their purpose, and if they are also of themselves beautiful, no more can be asked.

Keeping Homes Young

By H. P. Toler.

ALMOST everything in this world has its allotted span of life. The dog is old at ten, the horse at fifteen, man at eighty. Some trees are fully grown at twenty years, others at one hundred. The house, however, the work of man, is only as old as it is kept. Its age is a matter of maintenance.

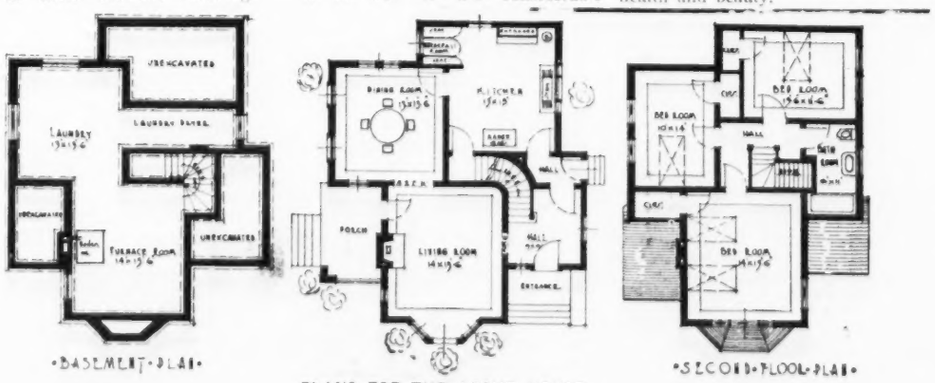
In ancient China there was a torture by which the victim was supposed to die of old age. The semblance of old age was forced upon him. His teeth were drawn because when old he would naturally lose his teeth. His hair was pulled out. He was automatically aged to death. Terrible, indeed, but like unto the trials we put upon our houses when we neglect them.

John Masefield, the famous English poet and writer, describes a young-old house as follows, in his novel, Sard Harker: 'It was a pleasant, southern mansion, less than twenty years old, the worse for wear. It had a look of having come down in the world, or rather, that staring look of having come past its best, which houses share with men and flowers.

"It had a look of having no heir, and of being the last of the family. It had not been painted since its builders left it nineteen years before."

A coat of paint is laid over wood. All the wear and tear of time and weather spend their force upon that paint, not upon that wood. Only when the paint itself is worn thin does the wood become a little terrified of its enemies, wind, rain, sun, snow, frost. Then they can get at it.

When you think of paint in this light it is easy to appreciate its usefulness. Beauty is the lure that makes many people paint, but preservation is the most precious return. However, it is very pleasing to get both at one and the same time, at one and the same cost. When you paint your home, it has been truly said, you endow it with long life, health and beauty.



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Canadian, Pimento, Camembert, Swiss, Limburger, Old English

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The new ½ pound Kraft Cartons are most popular.

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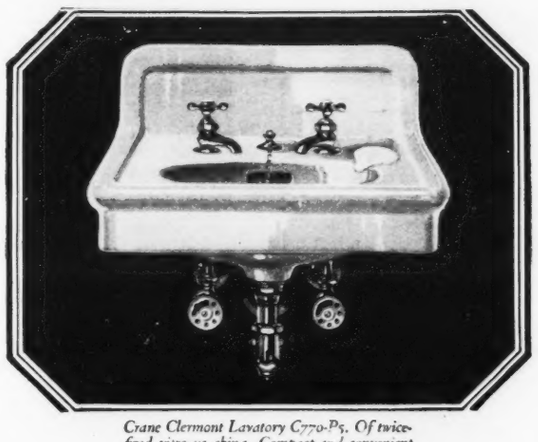

Crane Clermont Lavatory C770-Ps. Of twice-fired vitreous china. Compact and convenient

Compact Crane fixtures greatly aid planning

YOU needn't be discouraged because the only available space for your new bathroom has odd corners or jogs in it. With his knowledge of the wide variety of Crane fixtures, your plumbing contractor can help you find those made for a seemingly cramped or awkward space.

For the small home, or for an extra bathroom in a larger home, Crane has greatly reduced unnecessary bulk in fixtures while retaining full convenience and harmonious, graceful design.

Because your bathroom is to be compact does not mean that it cannot be made charming. Beautiful effects can be obtained in even the smallest room by careful attention to fixture placement and the skillful use of color in walls, floors, and wainscoting.

See the latest types of plumbing and heating fixtures, valves, and fittings at the nearest Crane Exhibit Rooms. You will not be asked to buy, since Crane materials are sold only through responsible plumbing contractors.

To assist home-planners, Crane in co-operation with eminent architects, has prepared a 23-page booklet, *New Ideas for Bathrooms:* containing color illustrations, blue-prints of floor plans, and wall elevations, for nine charming bathrooms. Just mail the coupon and this booklet will be sent you, without obligation.

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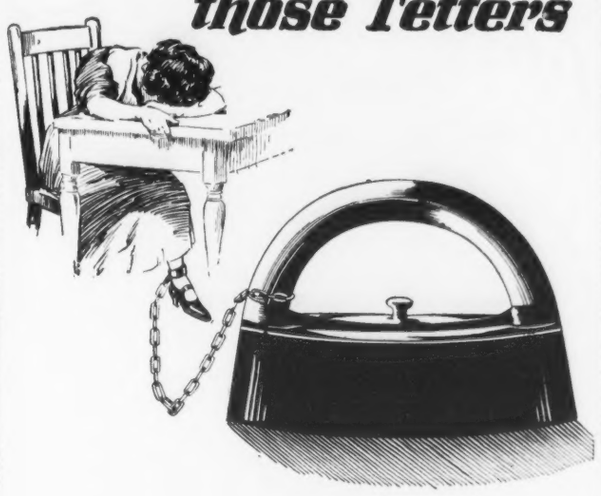

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You simply sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, and then flush. What an easy and quick way to do a very necessary part of the housework!

And it's a fine thing to know, absolutely, that every part of the toilet is clean. Sani-Flush gets down into the hidden trap, purifies it, and banishes all foul odors. Harmless to plumbing connections. A can of Sani-Flush in the bathroom? Why, of course!

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top can at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 35c for full-sized can.

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Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., LTD.
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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

California Privet in Place of Box

CALIFORNIA privet may be used instead of box for low edgings around garden beds. The ideal way to use this is to prevent the privet roots from encroaching into the garden by sinking creosoted boards (cypress), 7/8" thick and 12" to 16" wide, between privet roots and the rest of the bed. The boards should be put in when the soil is being prepared, and sunk 2" to 3" below the ground surface so that they will not show.

The plants should be planted at the same time the boards are installed. Use plants not over 12" high and plant them 4" apart and not over 3" in from the path. This makes the whole privet trench not over 7" wide. If the boards and hedge are put in after the garden is planted the process is more difficult, for a deep and narrow trench is not easy to dig. There are, however, narrow spades with long handles which can be used in this case.

In planting, set the crown of the plant an inch or two deeper in the trench than it was in the nursery row, to make the base of the hedge thick at the start. No privet hedge should ever show plants with single stems at the ground.

Trim the hedge to 3" high after planting. In the summer and spring trim it square at the top and both sides every two weeks. This clipping is not a difficult or lengthy process, and the result is a low hedge four to six inches high with small leaves which stay green into December.

Such a hedge gives the garden a certain trimness even when the plants within the enclosure need weeding or grow too rampant. The oftener the hedge is clipped (every ten days or two weeks is sufficient) in the growing season, the smaller and more compact the leaves will become. A low privet hedge with normal leaves such as the plants start with gives the appearance of beds bordered with ropes of laurel and is not unattractive, though the box effect is more desirable because in better scale.

Combine purple Viola cornuta with lavender Viola cornuta and pale yellow Alyssum saxatile compactum. Combine Campanula persicifolia with late flesh peony, Anchusa, late pinks, Viola cornuta (type), roses.

CANADA'S LOVELY WILD FLOWERS
The blue gentian—closed.
—*Photo by Miss G. F. Malkin.*

Dinner-Table Fashions
Floral Decorations at Buckingham Palace—Racing Motor Modelled in Flowers

FOR a dinner party given by the King and Queen in the state dining-room at Buckingham Palace recently their Majesties chose a blue and yellow floral scheme. The flowers we arranged were mimosa, daffodils, and jonquils, and blue hyacinths and blue irises, and were placed on one long table, said a florist.

The coloring was most effective with the gold plate and green Sèvres china used at the dinner. The state dining-room has neutral-colored walls covered at one side with oil paintings of English Kings and Queens, and crimson velvet curtains hang at the windows which overlook the gardens of the palace.

A well-known society hostess who gives about two dinner parties every week chooses different spring flowers arranged on small tables for each party. For instance, one time we decorate with daffodils, another time anemones, a third time, narcissi, and so on.

An effective centre-piece we made recently for the table at a dinner party given by a motoring enthusiast was a model of his own racing car made exactly to scale. The body was of white stocks, and white heather formed the wheels. The host's racing number was made in blue hyacinths and the seats and cushions of the model car were upholstered in iridescent ribbon.

We frequently have to arrange flowers round favorite silver table ornaments and candlesticks belonging to the hostess. Table decorations are not now so expensive.

Colored flowers are still popular with brides, although white flowers on the whole predominate. I find that about 40 per cent. of the brides choose colored bouquets and 60 per cent. prefer white flowers.

The Spruce Gall Aphid

THE spruce gall aphid hurts the health and appearance of spruce. Cone-like galls about three-quarters of an inch long appear at the base of young spruce shoots. These turn brown later and crack open.

Light yellow eggs are laid from mid-May to the time spruces are sending out new shoots, and are then in white masses at the base of the buds. These hatch in a week, crawl to tender shoots, and settle on the leaves on which the galls are just forming. The gall develops so as to enclose the insects.

Early in August the galls crack open and the winged aphids escape and lay eggs. These hatch, and the young winter on the leaves or at the bud bases.

Spray in April with a contact insecticide such as kerosene emulsion, but dilute in order not to hurt the foliage. On small trees, cut the galls off in June and July.

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Slidetite Fixtures are made in three, four, five and up to ten-door outfits, for openings 8 feet to 30 feet wide, without obstructions.

Write for 32-page catalogue showing our many styles of garage hardware

Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd.
London Ontario
"A hanger for any door that slides"
Winnipeg Branch: 533 Henry Ave.
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Weston's DIGESTIVE

Ask your doctor. He will tell you that this easily digested health biscuit has mild laxative qualities especially suited for convalescents.

AN ENGLISH QUALITY BISCUIT

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Save Money!

Make your own hard or soft soap by using waste fats and ~

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Canadian Plan Book

IF you are collecting ideas for your house of dreams—if you are about to build or furnish or plan your grounds won't you let the MacLean Builders' Guide help? In this practical, beautiful magazine you will find many house plans and practical articles. 150 pages. Profusely illustrated.

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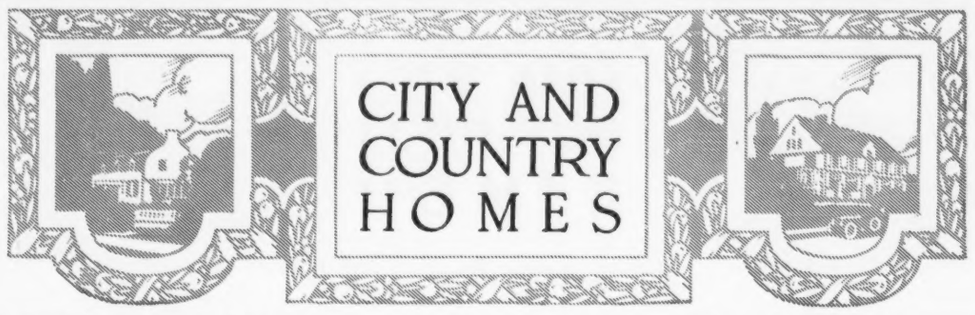
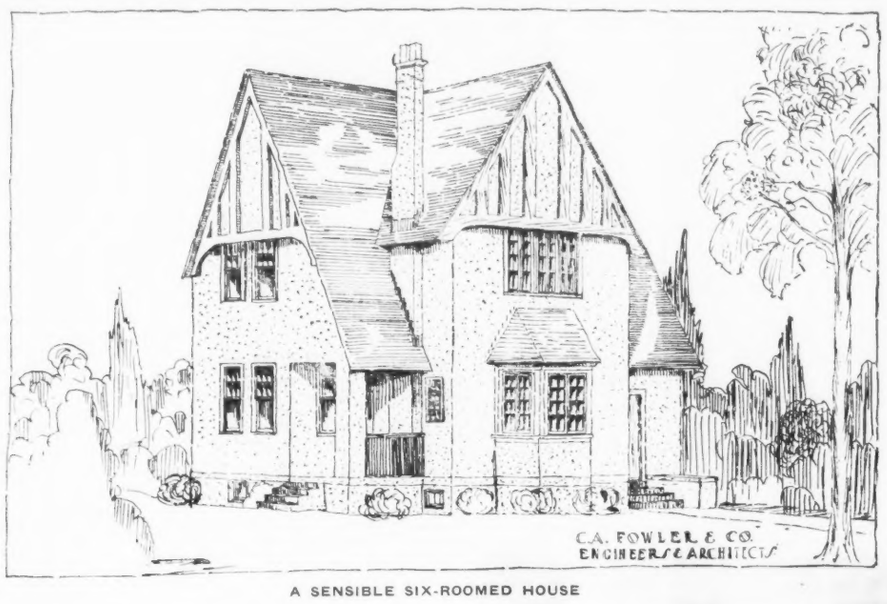


A Sensible Six Roomed House

By C. A. Fowler & Co., Architects

AN ENGLISH style exterior has here been combined with a modern Canadian plan with eminently satisfactory results. The overall width of this house is 32 feet, therefore a 45 foot lot would provide ample space for a side drive and lighting on both sides, although of course the 60 foot lot actually used in this instance proves altogether more desirable.

Undoubtedly the exterior effectiveness relies largely on the general proportions, but the part of the restrained use of half-timbers in the gables, and the bay window with its casement windows must not be overlooked.



A SENSIBLE SIX-ROOMED HOUSE

The living and dining rooms are connected by a wide archway, and are both ample sized bright rooms having paper panelled walls, birch floors and trim stained dark mahogany. Opposite the archway from the hall in the living room is a well designed mantel, to the right of which a door opens onto the porch.

A cupboard, sink with double draining boards, hot water boiler, and gas range comprise the equipment of the kitchen which, however, is of ample size to accommodate what other fixtures are deemed desirable. The breakfast alcove is directly connected with the kitchen.

Ascending the gracefully curved stairs to the second floor we enter a small hall giving access to a bathroom, and three good size bedrooms for which an abundance of closet space is provided. This entire floor has white egg shell painted trim, with pearl pink walls in all rooms except the bathroom, which is finished all white, with tile floor.

The basement, of which no more has been excavated than would prove useful, has been divided into a laundry, laundry dryer, and furnace room. Here an oil burning, steam heating plant is located.

A distinctive exterior color scheme has been obtained by the use of red stucco walls, blue black asphalt roof, and white painted woodwork.

This completes the description of the quality of a six roomed house costing ten thousand dollars.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architects direct. Address, C. A. Fowler & Co., Tramway Bldg., Halifax, N. S. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

Final Touches Make a Room

AS DECORATIVE accent, few things offer better opportunity than bowls and vases. The most charming ones are to-day available, either tinted in the tenderest tones or vivid in their brilliant coloring. They come in glass, in lustre ware, in varied forms of porcelain and pottery, and even unfilled, are a joy to contemplate. Their comparative inexpensiveness is but one proof more that art and beauty are for everyone.

Pottery should be so located that color contrast is decided, else it does not serve the purpose of accent. Avoid, when possible, the cream-colored pottery against a cream-colored wall. Against a light background, let the pottery be dark, brilliant and rich. Against dark background, let it be brilliant and rich, too, but light in color, so that it plainly stands out. A fine piece of pottery may often be placed in front of a mirror, so that one sees all sides of it.

When bowls and vases are used for fruit or flowers, they must be selected also with reference to their contents. If you expect to have tall flowers, a tall vase is required. If you have small flowers, a low bowl should be used. In each case, the receptacle for flowers should be in harmony with the flowers. It will never do to place orange nasturtiums in a brilliant red bowl, as these two colors clash, and an unpleasant discord would be had.

Pottery must be of a size to rest contentedly in its allotted place. For the high mante'piece, a small bowl, conspicuously placed, serves as sufficient accent. The same piece would be entirely inadequate located on the floor, say, in the curve at the base of a winding stair. Here a large and imposing piece would be required. For a little low table, small pottery should be selected. For a console table in a narrow panel, a tall piece will be effective.

These ornaments often serve a very valuable purpose in uniting two unlike color schemes in adjoining rooms. If the hall is done in tones of tan, while the living-room is green, the hall console table might have a green pottery bowl to anticipate and interrelate the two.

Vases and bowls may be used to correct inadequacies of the room. In a dark corner, a rich orange or yellow or cream will brighten and cheer the room. In a large room, a red bowl "brings it together." In a small room, a blue bowl gives an effect of distance. Of course, in each instance the color scheme of the room must be considered first and foremost.

In formal rooms, period considerations should have regard. It is not customary to introduce Wedgwood pottery into a Tudor or Jacobean or other massive style. It belongs distinctly in the delicate mahogany rooms of the Georgian period.

It is well to use considerable restraint in the number of ornaments for any one room. Having too many cheapens all of them, unless they are remarkably exceptional. Do not crowd them. To do so makes for spottiness and keeps the spectator restless. The pottery should be a climax, and it cannot be if there are too many anti-climaxes to distract one. Ornaments should not be used except to reflect or emphasize the color and character of the room. When they do this, they are serving their purpose, and if they are also of themselves beautiful, no more can be asked.

Keeping Homes Young

By H. P. Toler.

ALMOST everything in this world has its allotted span of life. The dog is old at ten, the horse at fifteen, man at eighty. Some trees are fully grown at twenty years, others at one hundred. The house, however, the work of man, is only as old as it is kept. Its age is a matter of maintenance.

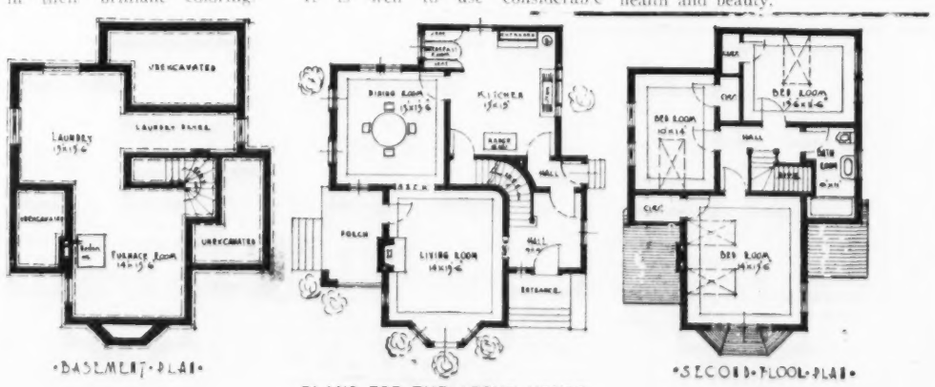
In ancient China there was a torture by which the victim was supposed to die of old age. The semblance of old age was forced upon him. His teeth were drawn because when old he would naturally lose his teeth. His hair was pulled out. He was automatically aged to death. Terrible, indeed, but like unto the trials we put upon our houses when we neglect them.

John Masefield, the famous English poet and writer, describes a young-old house as follows, in his novel, Sard Harker: "It was a pleasant, southern mansion, less than twenty years old, the worse for wear. It had a look of having come down in the world, or rather, that staring look of having come past its best, which houses share with men and flowers.

"It had a look of having no heir, and of being the last of the family. It had not been painted since its builders left it nineteen years before."

A coat of paint is laid over wood. All the wear and tear of time and weather spend their force upon that paint, not upon that wood. Only when the paint itself is worn thin does the wood become a little terrified of its enemies, wind, rain, sun, snow, frost. Then they can get at it.

When you think of paint in this light it is easy to appreciate its usefulness. Beauty is the lure that makes many people paint, but preservation is the most precious return. However, it is very pleasing to get both at one and the same time, at one and the same cost. When you paint your home, it has been truly said, you endow it with long life, health and beauty.



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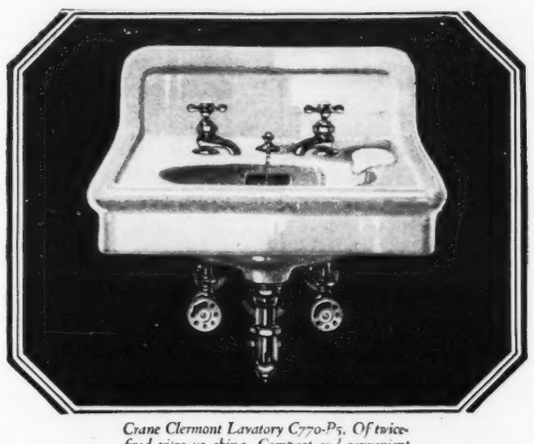

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YOU needn't be discouraged because the only available space for your new bathroom has odd corners or jogs in it. With his knowledge of the wide variety of Crane fixtures, your plumbing contractor can help you find those made for a seemingly cramped or awkward space.

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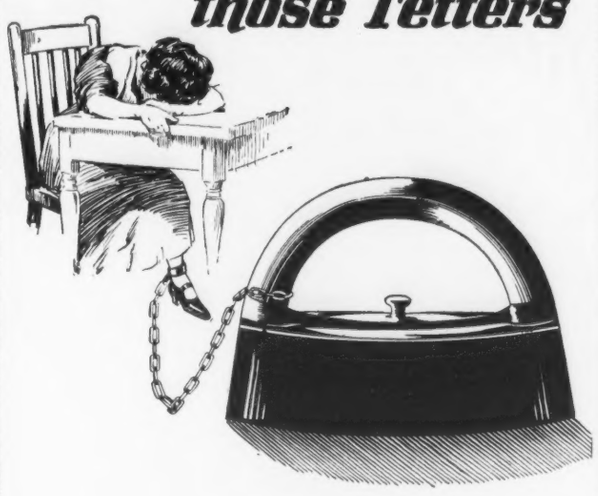
Break those Fetters



JF it has been your lot to be chained to a hand-iron Tuesday after Tuesday—year after year—break the fetters—take the step *now* that will bring you freedom.

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And it's a fine thing to know, absolutely, that every part of the toilet is clean. Sani-Flush gets down into the hidden trap, purifies it, and banishes all foul odors. Harmless to plumbing connections. A can of Sani-Flush in the bathroom? Why, of course!

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Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring
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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

California Privet in Place of Box

CALIFORNIA privet may be used instead of box for low edgings around garden beds. The ideal way to use this is to prevent the privet roots from encroaching into the garden by sinking creosoted boards (cypress), 7/8" thick and 12" to 16" wide, between privet roots and the rest of the bed. The boards should be put in when the soil is being prepared, and sunk 2" to 3" below the ground surface so that they will not show.

The plants should be planted at the same time the boards are installed. Use plants not over 12" high and plant them 4" apart and not over 3" in from the path. This makes the whole privet trench not over 7" wide. If the boards and hedge are put in after the garden is planted the process is more difficult, for a deep and narrow trench is not easy to dig. There are, however, narrow spades with long handles which can be used in this case.

In planting, set the crown of the plant an inch or two deeper in the trench than it was in the nursery row, to make the base of the hedge thick at the start. No privet hedge should ever show plants with single stems at the ground.

Trim the hedge to 3" high after planting. In the summer and spring trim it square at the top and both sides every two weeks. This clipping is not a difficult or lengthy process, and the result is a low hedge four to six inches high with small leaves which stay green into December.

Such a hedge gives the garden a certain trimness even when the plants within the enclosure need weeding or grow too rampant. The oftener the hedge is clipped (every ten days or two weeks is sufficient) in the growing season, the smaller and more compact the leaves will become. A low privet hedge with normal leaves such as the plants start with gives the appearance of beds bordered with ropes of laurel and is not unattractive, though the box effect is more desirable because in better scale.

Combine purple Viola cornuta with lavender Viola cornuta and pale yellow Alyssum saxatile compactum. Combine Campanula persicifolia with late flesh peony, Anchusa, late pinks, Viola cornuta (type), roses.

CANADA'S LOVELY WILD FLOWERS
The blue gentian—closed.
—*Photo by Miss G. F. Malkin.*

Dinner-Table Fashions
Floral Decorations at Buckingham Palace—Racing Motor Modelled in Flowers

FOR a dinner party given by the King and Queen in the state dining-room at Buckingham Palace recently their Majesties chose a blue and yellow floral scheme. The flowers we arranged were mimosa, daffodils, and jonquils, and blue hyacinths and blue irises, and were placed on one long table, said a florist.

The coloring was most effective, with the gold plate and green Sèvres china used at the dinner. The state dining-room has neutral-colored walls covered at one side with oil paintings of English Kings and Queens, and crimson velvet curtains hang at the windows which overlook the gardens of the palace.

A well-known society hostess who gives about two dinner parties every week chooses different spring flowers arranged on small tables for each party. For instance, one time we decorate with daffodils, another time anemones, a third time, narcissi, and so on.

An effective centre-piece we made recently for the table at a dinner party given by a motoring enthusiast was a model of his own racing car made exactly to scale. The body was of white stocks, and white heather formed the wheels. The host's racing number was made in blue hyacinths and the seats and cushions of the model car were upholstered in iridescent ribbon.

We frequently have to arrange flowers round favorite silver table ornaments and candlesticks belonging to the hostess. Table decorations are not now so expensive.

Colored flowers are still popular with brides, although white flowers on the whole predominate. I find that about 40 per cent. of the brides choose colored bouquets and 60 per cent. prefer white flowers.

The Spruce Gall Aphid

THE spruce gall aphid hurts the health and appearance of spruce. Cone-like galls about three-quarters of an inch long appear at the base of young spruce shoots. These turn brown later and crack open.

Light yellow eggs are laid from mid-May to the time spruces are sending out new shoots, and are then in white masses at the base of the buds. These hatch in a week, crawl to tender shoots, and settle on the leaves on which the galls are just forming. The gall develops so as to enclose the insects.

Early in August the galls crack open and the winged aphids escape and lay eggs. These hatch, and the young winter on the leaves or at the bud bases.

Spray in April with a contact insecticide such as kerosene emulsion, but dilute in order not to hurt the foliage. On small trees, cut the galls off in June and July.

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Slidetite
Garage Door Hardware

There's Only One Slidetite

The last word in garage equipment! Doors hung on **Slidetite** slide inward, away from snow or ice, wind and weather, fold flat against wall, leaving full width of opening. Your doors cannot blow shut, cannot sag or warp. Entire weight is carried by hanger, running in track above. Always open easily, and close tight, perfectly weather-proof.

Slidetite Fixtures are made in three, four, five and up to ten-door outfits, for openings 8 feet to 30 feet wide, without obstructions.

Write for 32-page catalogue showing our many styles of garage hardware

Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd.
London Ontario
"A hanger for every door that slides"
Winnipeg Branch: 533 Henry Ave.
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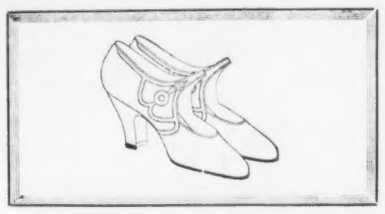
Weston's DIGESTIVE

Ask your doctor. He will tell you that this easily digested health biscuit has mild laxative qualities especially suited for convalescents.

AN ENGLISH QUALITY BISCUIT

Endorsed by Doctors and Dietists



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Orientals receive our special care.

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Blankets and Rugs moth-proofed with Larvex.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED
"We Know How."

SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. William Beardmore, of Toronto, and their family will sail in May for Europe, where they will spend a year.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Cross recently returned to Toronto from Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Timothy Eaton, of Toronto, is spending some time at her place, Raymar, in Oakville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacIntosh, of Toronto, were guests at the MacIntosh-McCulloch wedding in Galt on Saturday of last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Weld, of London, Ontario, have been recently visitors in Toronto, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ryerson, Oriole Gardens.

* * *

Mrs. Gwyn Francis, of Rushholm Road, Toronto, entertained on Thursday of last week at a charmingly arranged bridge party and tea in honor of Lady Evelyn Ward, who was very smart in a Paris gown of *rouge de prelat*. The hostess was in dark blue serge with touches of *bois de rose*. The guests included Mrs. George Cassels, Mrs. Victor Williams, Miss Boulton, Mrs. J. B. Maclean, Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. Jerry Boulton, Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mrs. Campbell Reaves, Mrs. Charles Temple.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, of St. George Street, Toronto, and Miss Isobel Cawthra are in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. W. S. Eaton, with Miss Billie Eaton and Miss Ruth Eaton, of Oakville, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Welland Woodruff, of St. Catharines, is returning in May from Kingston, Jamaica.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Mr. Robert Gill, of Ottawa.

* * *

Miss Margaret Brydone-Jack, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Frederick T. Dunlop, Germain Street, Saint John. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Dunlop entertained at an enjoyable small tea in honor of her visitor.

* * *

Miss Beatrice Harper, of Shediac, N. B., who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Dufferin W. Harper, manager of the Provincial Bank of Canada in Saint John, is at present the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, and Rev. Mr. Hicks, at Westfield.

* * *

Mrs. Brydone-Jack and daughter, Miss Margaret Brydone-Jack, of Vancouver, are, this week, guests of Mrs. I. deBlois Milledge, Cranston Avenue, Saint John. Dr. Brydone-Jack is spending some months in Vienna.

* * *

Miss Viola McAvity, of Saint John, is the guest in Montreal of Miss Marjorie Hulme.

* * *

The engagement has been announced of Miss Doris DeVeber and Major Alfred C. Larter, of Saint John. Miss DeVeber, daughter of Mr. William DeVeber, is one of the most popular of the members of the young society set in the city. Major Larter is a member of the Permanent Force and at present is stationed in Saint John. On Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor gave a beautifully arranged dinner in honor of Miss DeVeber at their residence on Germain Street. Those present were Miss DeVeber, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sayre and Major Larken. Purple iris and daffodils in a silver bowl and yellow candles in silver candlesticks were the charming table decorations.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh Mackay was hostess at bridge on Saturday evening at her residence in Rothsay, when prizes were won by Mrs. Percy Turcot, Mrs. Malcolm MacKay, Mrs. Percy Fairweather and Miss Ethel Sidney Smith. The decorations on the supper table consisted of American Beauty roses in a silver bowl and pussy willows and tulips. The effect was charming.

* * *

Mrs. Byrne, wife of Hon. Justice Byrne, Saint John, is the guest in Fredericton of Mr Justice and Mrs. Barry.

* * *

Mrs. Allan G. McAvity is spending a few weeks in Toronto to be with her sons, Mr. Jim and Mr. George McAvity, students at Ridley College, during the Easter vacation.

* * *

Lovely with Spring blossoms in two shades of pink were the reception rooms at the Parliamentary Café, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, when Mrs. H. B. Short, wife of the member of Parliament for Digby-Annapolis, and Mrs. S. L. Gibson, daughter of Hon. W. A. Black, of Halifax, N. S., entertained at a delightful reception. Mrs. Short wore a handsome gown of poudre blue georgette, prettily beaded, with a small hat to match, and Mrs. Gibson was smart in navy blue and tan in the new compose effect. The tea table, bright with pink tulips, was presided over by Mrs Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. C. E. Tanner. Those assisting were Miss Katharine Bell, Miss Marian Cantley, Miss Frances Sharpe and Miss Helen Guthrie. A charming musical programme was given by Miss Marian Cantley and Mrs. I. W. Shepard. Mr. F. P. Quinn, M.P., also contributed solos, and Miss Charlie Booth acted as accompanist.

* * *

Mrs. L. C. Lawford and Miss Molly Lawford, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Lawford's niece, Lady Pedder in London, England, after several weeks spent in the South of France and in Italy, where they were the guests of the Hon. Mrs. Massey-Beresford. They are sailing for Montreal at the end of the month.

* * *

Lady Forget was recently in Quebec for a short stay. Lady Forget was *en route* to her country place at Ste. Irenee.

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The HURLINGHAM COAT is the choice of those to whom others instinctively look for leadership in everything pertaining to the vogue. This preference for the HURLINGHAM may be noted wherever Milady displays her charms and the skill of her Couturier on the Board Walks on Easter Sunday.

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you must have **HOSIERY**
that makes Slimmer, Trimmer Ankles

So sheer, so clear—stockings made with the Slipper Heel* to give the ankle the most slenderizing effect. They can be purchased in shades that contrast with the new Spring shoes or match the gloves you wear.

All at Reasonable Prices.

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Women's Happiness

Rests largely on solving their oldest hygienic problem *this new way* — true protection; discards like tissue.

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
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TO be fresh and charming every day, to live every day unhandicapped, to wear sheerest frocks without a second thought, any time, anywhere . . . you can now do all, by a new way.

It is called "KOTEX." Ends the insecurity of the old-time sanitary pad. Five times as absorbent! *Deodorizes*, too. And thus ends *all* fear of offending.

As easily disposed of as tissue. No laundry, no embarrassment.

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Eight in 10 better-class women employ it. Proves the unnecessary risk of old ways. Insist on the genuine. Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex.

KOTEX

MISS MAY SINCLAIR
A famous novelist whose "The Combined Maze," was produced by the Repertory Players recently in England.

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

THOSE who had not seen Miss May Sinclair before she appeared at the end of the Repertory Players' performance of the play based on her pre-war novel, "The Combined Maze," were surprised to see how shy the famous little lady was, as she acknowledged the audience's expression of enthusiasm. But her friends have known for many years that she is by far the shyest of our distinguished writers, shyer even than Sir James Barrie, though, like him, she writes with great frankness. She is a psychologist, and has written a treatise on psychology, but all her novels may also be described as psychological studies.

A Shy Celebrity

Miss Sinclair, industrious and versatile, has always gone about her work in a scholarly fashion, and she has shut herself away from her friends and from the newspapers while writing each of her many novels. Then she would come among them again, but usually preferred to sit listening to their talk, saying very little herself, but noting everything that went on, with her eyes bright and round as those of a little bird. During the early part of the war she left her study to do Red Cross work in Belgium, and the first novel written after that was a fine study of fear and self-sacrifice.

* * *

"OLD BILL," the L.G.O.C. motor-omnibus which carried thousands of troops to the advanced areas on the Western Front during the war, has been fined for going too fast.

Old Bill in Court

The old omnibus was taking wreaths to a funeral when it was timed by the police and it was found that it was exceeding the speed limit. The driver, John Proudman, was therefore summoned at Willesden, N.W., yesterday.

The Clerk: So Old Bill can still go?

Proudman: Yes. He is a bit hard to start up, but he makes up for it once I get him going.

Colonel Pinkham, the Chairman: I cannot ignore the history of this old omnibus, but there must be a conviction. The fine will be 10s. instead of the usual £3.

* * *

EXAMPLES of moral squeamishness seem to emanate nowadays from the most unlikely sources. The attitude towards moral turpitude of America, that land of easy divorce and many social evils, if we are to judge from its novels and its newspapers, is already too well known. They tell the world about it sure enough. And now we hear that the authorities in Budapest, that once gay and rather naughty city, have barred the Venus of Milo because she is inadequately clothed, and hairdressers have been ordered to cover up the wax figures in their windows! And just at the time, too, when the fashion in wax figures is becoming more and more *décolleté*! But if a fine was imposed on a bookseller for displaying the Venus, surely the only logical development will be for the Budapest authorities to order that every piece of nude statuary in the city shall be adequately clothed.

Intolerable Restrictions

* * *

A CASE which is now before the Paris courts shows what a very special business is the smuggling of works of art. A Frenchman had bought a Quentin Meisys in Russia; but as the export of such treasures from that country is forbidden, he had to adopt various devices in order to get it out. He appears eventually to have succeeded by enlisting the complicity of the Turkish Ambassador, who took the picture to Constantinople under the cover of the diplomatic immunity from search; but meanwhile he had handed to a Russian actress who had co-operated with him a document recognising her property in the picture, and the actress is now suing for its recovery. He might have done better to have had another picture painted over the masterpiece and cleaned it off when he got home; but he might then have received from the picture restorers the kind of letter which came to a dealer who once tried the same device: "Dear Sir,—We have cleaned off the landscape. We have cleaned off the Raphael. What shall we do with the coronation of King George IV.?"

A Smuggling Story

* * *

PROFESSOR Frederick Hobday, during the course of his lecture on animal welfare at University College, London, England, on Thursday afternoon, revealed some of the wonders which the skilled veterinary surgeon can now accomplish, and incidentally he told an amusing story of a drover who possessed a faithful, well-bred, and very intelligent dog. This dog, which was highly trained, had but one defect—he was cross-eyed, and, therefore, with the best intentions in the world, he was unable to drive the flock straight. He was successfully operated upon, and soon became one of the best sheep dogs in the county. Professor Hobday surprised some at least of his hearers by saying that it is now no uncommon thing for a favorite dog or cat to be fitted with a glass eye, and he even showed a picture of a valuable dog which had a complete set of false teeth, adding that the owner took the precaution of removing them every evening with his own!

Cross-eyed Collie

* * *

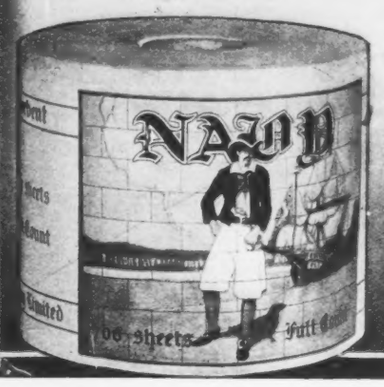
KEW GARDENS are looking lovely, despite the people who say it is too early to enjoy Kew. The crocuses are almost over but the daffodils are at their best. They climb the little hill to that small white temple—do you remember?—and as you walk about the lawns and paths you come upon patches of yellow where the daffies are springing up in the grass in a casual sort of manner. The wonderful rhododendrons walk which is a sight when the flowers are out, is not a mass of green as one might suppose. Already some of the early rhododendrons are blooming, even past their prime in some cases, and as to the trees the buds are bursting and before long everything will be gloriously fresh and springlike. No one should miss Kew Gardens no matter what the time of year.

Kew Gardens

For the Bathroom—
EDDY'S
"Navy Toilet Tissue"

NAVY TISSUE is soft and absorbent and, like all Eddy tissues, is manufactured under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

Each roll of "NAVY" Tissue is guaranteed to contain 700 sheets. Quality and Economy combined.



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Cleanable Refrigerator
"Like a Clean China Dish"

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Unexcelled for ice or electric refrigeration because super-insulated. A leader in the industry for 45 years. Two million in use today. Send for Mr. C. H. Leonard's interesting and informative little book on "Selection and Care of Refrigerators." A catalog and sample of porcelain will also be sent you.

When you are selecting a new refrigerator, investigate also the finest type of electric refrigeration—Kelvinator. A good refrigerator deserves the outstanding advantages of Kelvination—"cold that keeps." And there is a Kelvinator freezing unit to fit any Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator. Enjoy the convenience and comfort of Kelvinator—the Zone of Kelvination, between 40° and 50°, which is the Zone of Health—together with the beauty and cleanliness of Leonard.

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in Eyes are easily removed with *Murine*

When you have the misfortune to get a cinder in your Eye, don't rub. This only makes matters worse. Instead, apply a few drops of harmless *Murine* and wash the offender away. Always carry *Murine* when traveling for protection from cinders, coal gas and dust.

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At all Drug and Dept. Stores

Liquid Form — Solid Form

Mrs. William Dobell, of Quebec, is again at home after visiting her son, Mr. Curzon Dobell, and Mrs. Dobell in Montreal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Perodeau, of Montreal, went to New York last week, where they met the Lieut.-Governor of the Province, the Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, who returned from Europe in the *S.S. Roma* which arrived at New York last week-end.

* * *

Mrs. Lionel Clarke and Miss Diana Clarke, of Toronto, who are at present staying at the Ritz-Carlton, are sailing in the *S.S. Empress of France* from Quebec on May 11 to spend the summer travelling abroad.

MISS GWYNNETH AYLEN
Daughter of Mr. Henry Aylen, K.C., of Ottawa, and Mrs. Aylen, and one of the season's debutantes.
—*Photo by Horsdal.*

* * *

Mrs. N. M. Yuile, of Montreal, and her daughter, Miss Jane Yuile, will sail on Monday, April 18, in the *S.S. Ascania* for England, where they will spend the summer.

* * *

Mr. Sidney H. Dobell, of Montreal, was in Galt on Saturday of last week, a guest at the MacIntosh-McCulloch wedding.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burstall, of Quebec, and their daughter, Miss Rosemary Burstall, after spending the winter in London, England, will sail for Canada on April 30 in the *S.S. Empress of France.*

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Taschereau, Miss Juliette Taschereau, Miss Marjorie Cortlandt Fages and Mr. Joachim Tessier were recent week-end visitors in Montreal from Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. John Cunningham, of Grand Mere, Quebec, was among the out-of-town guests at the wedding of her nephew, Mr. John Macintosh, to Miss Mary McCulloch, which took place on Saturday of last week in Galt, Ontario.

* * *

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, are spending some time in Montreal.

* * *

Miss Jean Dickson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was a passenger in the *S.S. Ascania* which arrived last week in New York, will be the guest of Mrs. Robert Boronow, The Chateau, Montreal, for several weeks.

* * *

The Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon were guests of Hon. Walter Nichol and Mrs. Nichol at Miraloma, Sidney, B.C., for a few days before leaving Victoria for Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. Preble MacIntosh, of Montreal, was in Galt, Ontario, for the marriage of his son, Mr. John MacIntosh, to Miss Mary McCulloch, on Saturday of last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Dawes, of Montreal, recently spent a few days at Murray Bay.

* * *

The Hon. F. W. Erskine and Mrs. Erskine, of Quebec, are spending Easter in Ottawa, guests of Miss Margot Fleming.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Acer, of Montreal, Miss Katharine Acer and Mr. John Acer, Jr., were in Galt on Saturday of last week, for the MacIntosh-McCulloch wedding. Mr. MacIntosh is Mr. Acer's nephew.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson and Mrs. Molson and the Misses Molson, of Montreal, have been spending ten days in Atlantic City and New York.

* * *

The closing of the Quebec Ladies' Rifle Club took place Monday afternoon of last week in the officers' mess of the Royal Rifles of Canada. Following the presentation of prizes by Lady Turner, tea was served. The guests were received by the president, Miss Mildred Russell. Prizes were won by Miss Russell, Mrs. J. Grogan, Mrs. Thorn, Miss Julia May, Mrs. W. A. MacCarthy, Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Malcolm Holliday and Mrs. Alfred Savard.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Pitblado and their daughters, Mrs. W. C. Munn and Miss Pitblado, are in Montreal after a month spent in Jamaica.

* * *

Viscountess Willingdon entertained at luncheon at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., recently, while His Excellency was the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon, also at the Hotel. The guests were Miss Helen Mackenzie, of Government House, Victoria, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Macnaughton Jones, Mrs. W. C. Nichol, Miss Maraquita Nichol, Mrs. B. W. Browne, Mrs. Harry Ross, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. P. W. Nelles, Captain Price-Davies, A.D.C., Captain the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis and Captain the Viscount Hardinge.

* * *

Mrs. William Hope and her brother, Colonel Jarvis, are again in Montreal after a visit to New York.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Stuart is in Montreal from England and a guest at the Ritz-Carlton.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. McLimont and Miss Christine McLimont are again in Quebec, after a visit to Montreal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Magill Tait, of Montreal, are spending Easter in New York.

* * *

The Earl and Countess of Haddington will sail on June 18 in the *S.S. Empress of France* for Canada, and will be guests of the Countess's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, in Montreal.

* * *

Miss Marcella Paradis, of Quebec, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell Hannon, in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Grant Henshaw, who is *en route* to Vancouver from England, will be the guest in Montreal of Lady Williams-Taylor.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacLachlin, who spent the winter in Ottawa, have returned to their home in Arnprior.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, of Windsor, Ontario, who has been spending some time in Ottawa, a guest at the Chateau, entertained recently at a large dinner party at the Country Club.

* * *

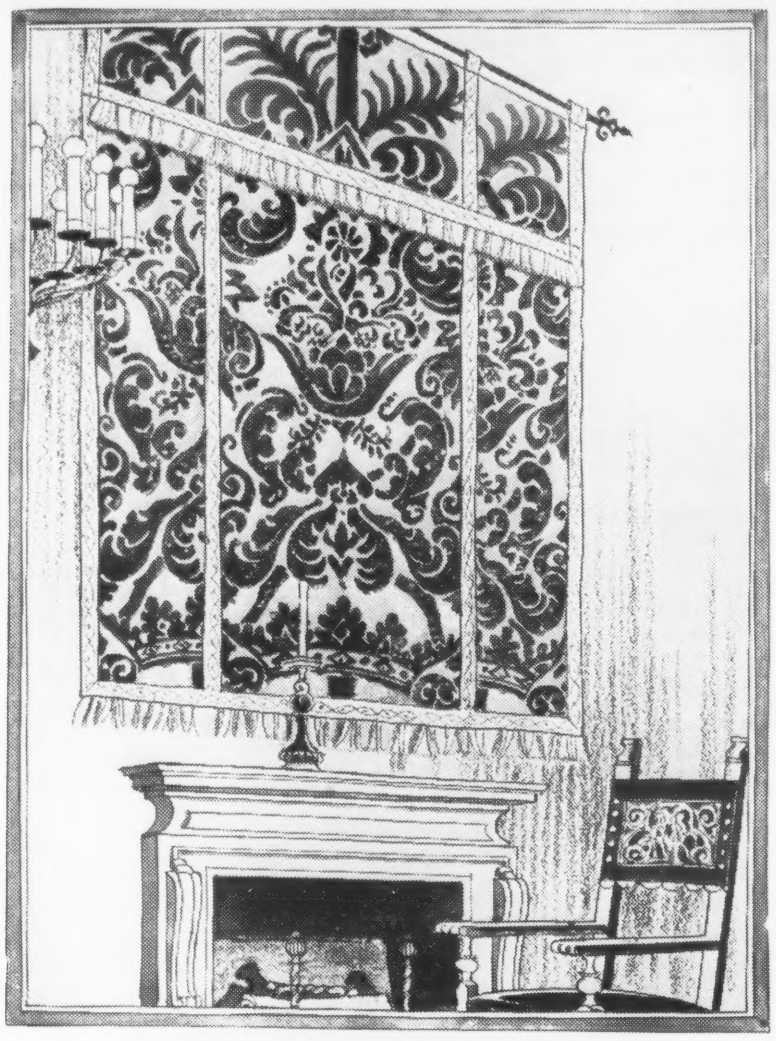
The Misses Gillespie, of Chelsea Place, Montreal, will spend the summer abroad. They will sail on May 20, in the *S.S. Aquitania*, for England and Scotland, and will visit their sister, Mrs. Patten.

* * *

Mrs. Victor M. Drury and her family of Montreal, are spending three weeks at Seabreeze, Florida.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Naomi Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lyman, of Montreal, to Mr. John M. H. Robertson, of Montreal, will take place in June. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman recently announced the engagement.



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Collection of mellow old wall hangings of rare beauty—the Italian damask panel over the mantel above at $320.00, and smaller ones in velvet and brocade priced from $50.00 up.

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